





# THE LIVERPOOL AND FILLWELL GRANITE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000. Divided into 750 shares, and 750 special shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. W. Meyrick Jones, F.W.I., F.R.S.E.—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.  
BANKERS.—Messrs. Drinkwater and Lowe, Liverpool.  
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Townsend, Ridley, and Jackson, Liverpool.

REGISTERED OFFICE.  
10, SPEKLAND BUILDINGS (opposite the General Post Office), LIVERPOOL.

This company is formed under the "Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856," with limited liability, for the purpose of quarrying granite at Ffillwell, Carnarvonshire, and elsewhere, if deemed advisable. With this object, an arrangement has been made for the assignment to the company of a lease from the Right Hon. Lord Newborough, for twenty-one years, at a very low royalty, of the Glimblet Rock, or Carreggyrnyll, a promontory composed of granite, situated at the entrance to the Harbour of Ffillwell.

The lease, with whom this arrangement has been made, is not to receive any return or compensation, as the price or consideration for his interest in the quarry, until the dividends upon the paid-up capital of the company exceed ten per cent.; he is then to receive one-half of the surplus dividends. This object is effected by the creation of two classes of shares—namely, general shares and special shares; the former being preference shares open to the public, and entitled to a dividend in the first instance of 10 per cent.; the special shares being allotted to the lessee in exchange for the lease, and the dividend upon them being deferred until the other shares have received their dividend of 10 per cent.; the surplus profits are then divisible equally between both classes of shares.

The dividends will be payable half-yearly.

The liability of every shareholder is limited to the amount that may be unpaid on the shares held by him.

The certainty not only of success, but also of very large profits, is stated by practical men not to admit of a doubt. In addition to the fact that granite quarries almost invariably yield profitable returns to their proprietors, and that considerable difficulty exists in obtaining an adequate supply of granite to meet the rapidly increasing demand; there are other more cogent reasons for the opinion entertained of the certainty of immense profits to arise from quarrying granite at the Glimblet Rock:—

1. The position of the rock, accessible to vessels of moderate burthen on every side, except one, at all states of the tide, thus enabling the granite to be shipped without any expense for land carriage.
2. The superior quality of the stone, adapted not only for all ordinary purposes, but also capable of a fine polish for ornamental use.
3. The cheapness of labour at Ffillwell.
4. The freedom of the harbour from all dues.
5. The low rate of freight from Ffillwell, which, although a place of considerable trade, produces no commodity for export; vessels taking their cargoes thither being compelled to return in ballast, or go elsewhere in search of freight.
6. The fact that the granite quarries are situated at a very trifling outlay.

These are all advantages of the utmost importance, and, as it is believed that none such are possessed by any other quarry, they become certain sources upon which the company rely for the production of much larger profits than generally arise even from undertakings of a like nature.

Applications for shares may be made to Messrs. DRINKWATER and LOWE, Share-brokers, Exchange-street, East, Liverpool; or to Messrs. TOWNSEND, RIDLEY, and JACKSON, solicitors, 21, Fenwick-street, Liverpool, and 1, Mortimer-terrace, Birkenhead; or at the registered office of the company, where may be obtained any further information which may be required.

Specimens of the stone may be inspected at the yard of Mr. Calvert, stone merchant, Back Leeds-street.

PUMP BUCKETS.—IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY AND MINING PROPRIETORS, SHIP OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

**KENNEDY AND EASTWOOD'S PATENT EXPANDING RING CLACK BUCKETS.**—These buckets are APPLICABLE to every description of AIR and LIFT PUMPS, and are being generally adopted, on account of their great durability, entirely dispensing with the use of leather or gutta percha. Being made of metal, the friction is greatly reduced, and have been proved to require at least one-third less power to work them than buckets made of either leather or gutta percha, and doing their work more efficiently.

Whitehaven, March 26, 1857.—GENTLEMEN: We have much pleasure in informing you that your Patent Pump Bucket is giving us the greatest satisfaction, and we shall certainly use no other kind in future. We shall be glad if you will send us a few of your prospectuses, we wish to send one to a friend in Staffordshire. Please to take care of the gauges, that you may at any time make new rings for us by them, the one you now have is for our bottom lift.

Yours truly,  
(Pro S. W. SMITH AND CO.), A. HOBBS.

Messrs. Kennedy and Eastwood have also a NEW PATENT METAL BOTTOM CLACK (to work with their Patent Buckets), which entirely dispenses with the use of leather or gutta percha, and is highly recommended for the efficiency of its working and great durability. A wire gauge, the exact size of the working-barrel, should accompany each order.

Terms, drawings, testimonials, and other information, will be supplied (gratis) on application to Messrs. KENNEDY and EASTWOOD, patentees, Ulverston, Lancashire; Messrs. HAWERT and ANDERSON, accountants, Central Chambers, Sheffield; and Messrs. H. J. MORROW and CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

## SLATE SLATES AND ROOFING SLATES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Ffestiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be considered as inferior to those known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from FYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in any other vein. The MACHNO SLATES are so well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Pimlico Slate Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slate raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slate can be obtained in large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the touch of the hand, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slate from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 93 grs., was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Signed, GEO. C. HURON.

Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.

All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEELER, Conway, North Wales.

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Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—Monmouth Beacon.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself with mining speculations, should possess himself of this book.—North Wales Chronicle.

A very valuable book.—Cornwall Gazette.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, should peruse this able work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—Plymouth Herald.

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## Original Correspondence.

### EDUCATION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

SIR,—Your article on the result of the examination of the pupils at the Cornwall Mining School has, doubtless, raised the estimation of all who have read it residing out of the county. It cannot, however, be expected that an article written in London can produce much effect on the inhabitants of Cornwall, who have opportunities of seeing, hearing, and judging for themselves. Trusting to your candid public spirit, desire to present to the readers of the Journal facts and not theories, I beg the favour of your publishing, as soon as you can find space for it, the following dialogue, which occurred in a railway carriage a few days since, between a mine captain and a supporter of the so-called Mining School:—

Captain: "Have you, in the two years the school has been in existence, had any pupil whom you consider to be qualified for, and is likely to be appointed the captain of a Cornish mine?"  
Answer: "I do not know that there has been such a case. Probably not: but the qualifying of men for mine agents is not the only object of the promoters. It is to educate the pupils to qualify them for educating young miners in the several towns and villages more immediately in the mining districts." Captain: "Then have you in the two years had any pupil who you suppose will be engaged as a schoolmaster in any part of Cornwall?"  
Answer: "Well, we have had one which some have thought may possibly be so engaged. He has a capacity for the study of mathematics, and may in time possess himself of the other qualifications required to instruct young miners." Captain: "Would it not be much better to come down to the masses at once, by granting some assistance to existing schools, thereby giving an opportunity to lads and young men of native talent to put forth their powers for the benefit of the mining interest generally, as well as for their own personal advantage?" No answer. A gentleman present, who listened to the conversation with interest, remarked:—"That in his opinion the answers given to the questions put by the captain bore testimony to the inadequacy of the Truro School to benefit the miners; and he at once formed the same opinion that every miner, and almost every mining adventurer, had formed two years ago—that if the miners are to be advantaged by having a better education, the means must be brought within their reach."

Take another case. At Ballewidden Mine, for several years past, the tin ores were purified chemically by the application of acids; latterly, the same acids failed to purify the whole of the tin, which led the agents to conclude that some mineral not discoverable by sight was mixed with the tin now being raised. A sample was sent to the Mining School at Truro, requesting the favour of an analysis, with directions for separating the offending matter. No satisfactory answer could be obtained. Samples were then sent to the most celebrated chemists in London, from whom instructions were obtained of some little value; but the so-called uneducated captain of the mine took the matter into their own hands, and have succeeded in cleansing the tin more effectively than could be done by the means recommended by professional chemists. Who have the management of the richest gold mines in Brazil, of the richest silver mines in Mexico, of the richest copper mines in Australia, Cuba, and Lake Superior, of lead mines in Spain? Who have erected the most economical steam-engines, and the most effective pump-work in the world? Answer: The so-called uneducated Cornish miners, but really highly educated in their own profession. The late Richard Trevithick, the celebrated engineer, was son of a mine captain of Dolcoath Mines, Camborne. He received much the same sort of education that mine captains receive at the present day at the Mining School.

I beg to close this rambling letter by an extract from your article, somewhat altered:—"The time we live in will admit of no retrograde motion, or inactive supine practices. No mere book or school learning, however extensive, can meet the requirements of the age. It must advance, and that by practical men, fitted by nature, improved by a suitable education, and strengthened by a thorough training on ground similar to that which is to be the scene of their labours. He who trusts principally to school learning is lost. The great mass of strong-minded practical men, head not the mere scholar. There never was a time in the history of the world when the qualities which practical men only possess were more in request than now."

ONE INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF CORNISH MINERS.  
—July 27.

### EDUCATION OF MINERS' CHILDREN.

SIR,—Having for many years taken the deepest interest in this question, and made from time to time communications to your Journal on the subject, I am again induced to renew its consideration, from observing the constant references made before the Committee of the Mines Rating Bill to the education of the colliers' children by the proprietors, or adventurers, if we may so call them. It would appear from the facts given, that great laudation is due to this class of gentlemen, and the opposite to adventurers in mines in Cornwall—where not in a single instance, as far as I know, is there a school supported by them. Now, we have had almost an endless amount of talk, and voluminous correspondence, about the Mining Schools. Is not the question and point in the matter—give the children an education, and then subsequently their mining schools would be of inestimable value to the mining community? Early training is the main consideration; and seeing that gentlemen connected with the collieries are doing so to train the children of their labouring classes and the children, I take it that the adventurers, at least, of large dividend-paying mines should take the matter into their serious consideration. In an intellectual point of view, it was also stated before the Committee by the proprietors of collieries, that the best men are those who have received an education. Ignorance, indeed, is the nursery of bad habits; and, consequently, the raising of the minds of miners is of infinite importance to the employer. Here and there some sparkling genius will rise out of the slough of neglected education; but, in the aggregate, thousands of miners' children are ignorant of the commonest words of education, roaming the land in the grossest ignorance—a stigma which should be cleared away.

I earnestly trust that the noble example of the colliery proprietors may be carried out by the adventurers in our mines, then there will be found material for the mining schools, and their value fully appreciated by the miners, they may then walk from the shaft's mouth into the mathematical department and the laboratory in the absolute possession of practical as well as theoretical information; but there must be preliminary training—the children must be educated. Sabbath-schools are very good, but they, vast numbers are left to rot; and something more substantial must be had for miners. It is a profession requiring thought, reflection, and great discrimination; therefore, the earlier that education is instilled into the mind the better able the man to grapple with the practical demonstration of his profession. This question should awaken the attention of mine adventurers, wherever their abode, because a deep responsibility is involved on those concerned. Immense advances are being made in the northern and midland manufacturing and mining districts, and it is earnestly to be desired that Cornwall should not be lagged on such a momentous subject as the education of miners' children.—St. Agnes, July 31. A MINER.

### MINE MANAGEMENT IN 1857 AND IN 1827.

SIR,—You have favoured us with pictures of mine count-houses at these periods. Now, Sir, in all fairness, let me draw a picture of the difference in practice as to the payment of the miners. I do not complain without reason I assure you, and the case I advance will be indorsed by hundreds. Mining was very differently carried on in our (Tavistock) district; we then had Wheal Friendship, Wheal Betsey, South Friendship, Wheal Union, Wheal Franco, Tamar, and Gwinn Lake Mines at work. Now, Sir, I will endeavour to show you how the men were then and are now paid. In the glorious days of old Taylor Square, in our town, when Friday came, many a joyous heart beat as the happy wife of a hard-working husband, or the careful mother of a numerous family, attended at the mining office to receive the "one pound note" for the husband's or son's "subsist," or where the sons had arrived at man's estate the mother to take up his well-earned pay. These, indeed, were times our sturdy miners would gladly witness again; in those days the shopkeepers and bakers were not crippled by debt as they are now. I appeal to the tradesmen, also to the tailor, butcher, or draper, if it were not better for them all, as well as the working man, if the old custom of paying regularly on Fridays were revived. Oh! that we might again see such men as Henry Breton, John Hitchins, or Captain Vigers, then the miner would again feel independent, and not go trembling (pale in hand) to meet them. They were miners' friends; both parties knew it, and acted accordingly.

Now frequently, sadly too frequently, when pay-day arrives there is no pay for the tributers and miners; the secretary is not to be found, and an enquiry is made where he is, and why the men are so neglected? The answer is—Not at home—gone to Germany, or some other out-of-the-way place; and something more substantial must be had for miners. It is a profession requiring thought, reflection, and great discrimination; therefore, the earlier that education is instilled into the mind the better able the man to grapple with the practical demonstration of his profession. This question should awaken the attention of mine adventurers, wherever their abode, because a deep responsibility is involved on those concerned. Immense advances are being made in the northern and midland manufacturing and mining districts, and it is earnestly to be desired that Cornwall should not be lagged on such a momentous subject as the education of miners' children.—Tavistock, July 22. THOMAS DUNN.

### (ADVERTISEMENT.)

### CORK AND YOUGHALL RAILWAY—THE ACCOUNTS.

SIR,—The notice taken in your last Journal of the letter I felt it my duty to address to the shareholders of the above company, as one of their auditors, has given me much pain. Had the person who penned the paragraph read my pamphlet, he would have perceived that it solely applied to the bills of costs of one of the Irish solicitors, who refused to produce vouchers to the auditors for the extravagant sums set down by him for various items that required the strictest investigation; one of those, his travelling charges from Cork to London and back, and his expenses while here, I selected as a specimen, and made a special report on this part of the costs to the finance committee. This report, for reasons given in my letter to the shareholders, I felt I was called on to publish and circulate amongst those most concerned, and it gave me much uneasiness to read the unmerited censure passed on the entire company in your columns. If "gross losses had existed for a considerable time," my brother auditor (Mr. Wilson) and I must have known it, and would deserve the greatest blame; but I boldly assert that the accounts are so correct and regular, that I defy the first public accountant to discover a mistake of a single pound from the formation of the company.

Your readers must suppose from your remarks that the directors, the secretary, and the auditors, had grossly neglected their duty, when the contrary is the fact; so clear and regular have the books been kept, that we have little trouble each half-year to make up the accounts; and in justice to all, I beg to read my pamphlet, a copy of which I left at your office, where you will find that there is not a single line or extra penny in it that could have led you to suppose that I intended to blame, or in any way censure, those who have the management of the company, my object being to put an end to the extravagant charges of an attorney, whose bills of costs, though taken out of my hands, are before the finance committee, who have, I believe, struck off a very large sum from the item I brought under their notice—the charges for travelling and cab hire.

In justice to the directors and secretary of the company, and particularly to the

auditors, I hope in your next you will insert this letter, to do away with any unfavourable impression that the paragraph in your last may have made on the minds of your readers. I, DILLON CROOK, one of the Auditors.  
55, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, July 20.

### PROPOSED MEANS OF REMOVING THE SEWAGE, AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE THAMES.

SIR,—The fearfully impure state of the River impels me to suggest the practicability of the following as an effectual means of remedying it, and, at the same time, as a great improvement to London as a port.

By a wear being thrown across at Limehouse (at the narrow part, where there is but little water at low tide), the stream of the Thames would, above that point, be kept free of tide water; and by tubes being laid on each side of the river, above the wear, close to the bank, sunk so as to be level with the mud, connections being made between the tubes and the present sewer outlets, there would be no serious contamination of the water. The outlet of the tubes would be below the wear, the sewage to be forced off at high tide, continuing until about half ebb.

As to the navigation, I would propose double locks in the wear, a short branch canal from the upper water into the West India Docks, with power of fresh air to enter and cross by it at Blackwall. Another connection could be formed by the Commercial Dock entrance, which would be below the wear, through a short canal connecting between that dock and the Surrey Canal Dock, which is high up the Pool. A short independent canal could be made in addition. There would, consequently be no loss of means, in great measure already made, to get from tide water to upper water, and which upper water would, of course, be a splendid dock, and do away with the present wear and tear by the flow and ebb of the tide.

Limehouse Reach would become a great tidal dock, ready means of communication with which already exist in the Greenwich and Blackwall Railways, one on each side of the river. Passengers could, therefore, go on board at those points, or get to town readily. Very likely steamers and other vessels could discharge and take cargo at jetties running out on the south side, goods being run on tramways to and from barges on the upper water. Small steamers could drop passengers at any point above the wear easily. For making the wear, a carriage-way might be made across the river connected with it.—Greenwich, July 25.

### ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I find, through your Journal, and by letters of enquiry made to me through the liquidators, that the shareholders are desirous of knowing as much as possible the extent and value of their property in California, as well as the best means of disposing of it. In the absence of such information, which is due to the company from those whose duty it is to furnish it, I beg to give the following statement of things as they stood when I left the company, about four years since:—

On the company's property at Great Valley there was a horse-mill or grinder, a steam engine, a large water-wheel, with grinders, mill-house, and two dwelling-houses, with incline rails from mine to mill, and a large stock of hewn wood and materials. At Dicksburg, a large water-wheel, with four stampers complete, with every provision made to attach four others; an extensive wash-house, with three lodging-rooms, large office, store-rooms, and tan cellar; a complete set of gold washing apparatus, with a good stock of mine tools, instruments, and office requirements. In the village there are three good dwelling-houses, a large stable, and enclosed pasture, situated in the midst of extensive forested pasture and forest land, water-courses, and roads. The mines or lodes are the Caroline and Bricks, both of which are very extensive and productive. In the port of San Francisco was the large Cornish mine, the Augustus, with several tons of mine tools, materials, crushers, stampers, and, in fact, everything complete to commence mining. The company had at the mines, at San Francisco and other places, several valuable horses, oxen, harness, wagons, carts, &c. Since my time there has been added to the before-stated property, the Brown's Valley, extensive buildings, Cochran's grinding-mill, three of Bagger's patent stamping-mills, water-courses, with the large Cornish engine removed from San Francisco, and have been at Brown's Valley, but have seen and tried several samples of its work, and am satisfied from that, and what I have heard from miners who worked on the lodes of that district, the company have still a good property there. At present I think it prudent to withhold an opinion as to the disposal of the property, as it might tend to do an injury where good was meant.  
Chacewater July 28. J. DAVIES.

### THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—For some weeks your Journal has been made the medium for rendering propositions which the authors would have known were unfounded, had they been acquainted with the Little Down and Ebber Rocks estate, with the extent, or, with the nature, of the explorations on it. Thirty acres are open to examination, but 30 acres could hardly have been "lied." The suit Greaves v. Wrey and Another has been stated to have been based upon this charge—that the mine was "lied," and neither does the declaration in the pleadings contain any such charge, nor would allegations have been sustained if proof of that charge had been offered. An impression has also been suggested, from the statement made in your Journal of the terms on which the estate was contracted to be sold. Instead of the purchase money being required before my giving up possession, the payment of the whole property nearly 12 months before they could have been called upon by me to complete the purchase. Opposed as are these facts (and to them I append my own evidence to the inference to be drawn from your leading articles, I claim from your sense and justice the concession of sufficient space for the insertion of this letter, and of the leading parts of the report of Prof. Dr. T. Anderson and Co., and of the result of a much more extended examination than Mr. Eddy was content to make when on the ground.

Perhaps, Sir, you will allow me to premise, for the benefit of those who are personally acquainted with Mr. Ansted, that he was recommended to me as an consulting mining engineer by Prof. Ramsay, and that, in support of that recommendation, I learnt that, independently of 20 years of study of geology, his acquaintance with which subject was many years since evinced in professional lectures at King's College, London, and the College of Civil Engineers, Finsbury, he had been in practice for 12 years as a consulting mining engineer, and that during that period he had employed in that capacity in the three kingdoms, in most countries of Europe, Africa, America, and the West Indies. When I add that with tool in hand Mr. Ansted tested the fact of the ore being in its original position throughout the mine, I think you will admit his authority both as to the mineral richness of my estate and the genuineness of its productions.

I have one fact to add to satisfy you of the impotence of Mr. Greaves's allegations. His allegations appeared before Mr. Justice Crowder, and, contested, *inter alia*, my right to offer evidence on the merits. When this had been allowed by the Court, and the Minister of exposing me at Chacewater had been put an end to by the Court, and by countermanding their own notice of trial, you, Sir, suggested changing the venue to London. My solicitors were more prompt. Messrs. Vandermere and Co., on behalf, wrote to Messrs. Edwards, Frankish, and Galland, offering the advantage of another three weeks' preparation, by changing the venue to Surrey; on this the continued the vexatious tactics of their action, and would neither accept or offer the offer. That they have again done nothing, however, sufficiently shows that this is in their power, and you rightly say that the action must be abandoned. It is to be regretted that such a charge can be made, and that a twelve-month's delay before I can compel them to pay my costs in the suit. The fact that I am aware that Prof. Ansted had an engagement in America at the time of the Court Assizes amply proves that I was not afraid to stand upon the least authoritative defence of my command; but now, on the last day for giving notice of trial, this plaintiff has refused me a verdict from the tribunal he selected, I claim your attention to Prof. Ansted's opinions.  
J. W. WREY.  
21, Albemarle-street, London, July 30.

"From pit No. 17 to 18, as well as from No. 1 to 17, the vegetable soil was everywhere loaded with fragments of ore, and stained of a deep red colour; and at No. 18, which I went down, I found an excellent deposit of oxide of manganese, the depth of about 10 feet from the surface, which was laid bare, but had not been raised from them. The deposits opened in the pits marked No. 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, respectively, appear to be distinct from one another, and in fissures, more or less nearly parallel to each other; the remaining pits, with three exceptions, form a distinct group, and are those already referred to as being the most worked. No. 10 and 13 have been worked together, and are within a few yards of each other. No. 10 is sunk 7 fathoms into a valuable bed of manganese ore, of extreme purity, and is level driven a few fathoms to the north-west through this deposit, and there in the south-east, into a large mass of iron ore, only partly filling a cavity, fissure, in the limestone. The level has been driven near the top of this cavity, that the mass of ore is seen separated from the roof. It has, however, been proved downwards 3 fathoms below this level by a sink, and continues to bear hence. The actual depth of ore is not at present proved at a greater depth than in the pit No. 10, and above (close to the surface) manganese ore has been removed. A large quantity of rich hematite could be immediately raised from this pair of pits. Pit No. 6, bored to No. 9 by a short level at 4 fathoms depth, appears to reach a level of ore a little to the west of that last described. At the depth of 13 feet in an irregular level, driven about N.E., into a mass of the purest hematite, about 4 feet thick. Near the end the miners have broken into an old working, probably from pit 10, but the ore is solid in the end. Manganese has been obtained from this above the hematite, and is of fine quality. The extent of the works is very vast, but I observed considerable piles of ore, almost entirely manganese, at the foot of the group of pits, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, are about 50 yds. to the north; they made only a few yards, and all of them communicate, but they appear to be two pits. In No. 10, the deposit assumes the character of a lode, being about 12 feet wide, with a dark wall, nearly vertical, and corresponding in bearing with the ore deposits. The manganese ore is here at least 4 feet thick, of solid ore, and there are several feet of hematite. About 50 yards to the east of this group of ore are three others, sunk on a parallel deposit; No. 6 contains good ores, both of manganese and iron, but it is now walled up. Some distance to the north-west is the sinking pit (No. 21), which proves the existence of a similar deposit. Still further north, and more towards the north, is a pit sunk several fathoms, and also some of ore consisting of a vein, or fissure, spotted with galena, and containing also carbonate of lead. In addition to the ore of manganese and iron, and the indications of lead just mentioned, I observed calcimine (carbonate of lime) at various places and occasional stains of copper. Excellent red and yellow ochre occur on the ore.

"There is, therefore, no doubt that the Little Down estate contains a deposit of iron and manganese ores, easily and cheaply obtainable from a shallow depth, and that the property also shows indications of the presence of calcimine, ochre, and copper ores. The iron and manganese ores are workable together, and go to the form of the ground, it would be quite possible (if the mines are extensive) worked to enter them by adits from the adjacent hillsides.

"In all important points I am, therefore, enabled to confirm the statement made in the prospectus of the Little Down and Ebber Rocks Mineral Mining Company (Limited), and also the report of Mr. Etherage.  
D. DILLON CROOK.  
17, Manchester-street, June 30."

"It is more special pleading to say we were in error in asserting that Wrey required full payment before possession would be given to the purchasers. The terms of the original agreement are 1000l. down, 3000l. on June 24, and 3000l. Jan. 1, 1858, with 5000l. in shares. It appears that these shares are to be repaid hereafter by the purchasers, and hence the ground of Mr. Wrey's demand that full control and possession would be given to purchasers on payment of 1000l. of the purchase-money. The facts are not opposed to our articles on this subject."



70000, is to be paid before possession is given, and this sum is enormously more than the value of the estate, and on this latter point it remains still to be seen whether Mr. Eddy or Prof. Ansted has taken a right view of the property. By a subsequent agreement, the 18000, paid is alleged to be forfeited, and another for 14,000, entered into, thus making the purchase still 18,000. Of the 14,000, the sum of 8000, was to be paid on June 24, 1857; 18000, by way of mortgage, payable at the end of four years; and the balance, 6000, in shares, the value guaranteed at par; and in this we again find that possession would not be given until completion of the purchase. There is one point on which Mr. Wrey is silent. Has he title to the minerals on the estate, or do they belong to the lord of the manor? It would be satisfactory to have this explained.—*Ed. M. J.*

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

## PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Very many of my fellow-shareholders would, no doubt, notice in the *Mining Journal* of last week the short advertisement I there inserted with reference to the refusal of the acting board to call an extraordinary general meeting, pursuant to a "resolution" duly signed and sent, in conformity with the directions given by the 6th Clause of our Deed of Settlement. To me, however, it was no great surprise, when I found the *Peacocks* and *Locks* of our company—who had been so instrumental, for purposes of their own, in formerly violating the 5th, 12th, 13th, 23d, 25th, and 27th Clauses of our Deed, was conclusively proved in my pamphlet of last year, headed "A Few Particulars likely to be useful to the Port Phillip Shareholders," &c.—had also contrived to persuade or intimidate their co-acting directors to sanction the wilful violation of one more clause; but I confess that even I, with all my knowledge of their crooked ways, was somewhat taken aback at the sheer impudence or falsehood of the "reasons assigned." And I do trust, in order to give the numerous registered and unregistered shareholders of the Port Phillip Company an opportunity of judging on this point for themselves, that you will be kind enough to find room for this letter, and for the accompanying copies of the "resolution" sent in, and of the "reasons assigned," for not calling the required meeting.

Union is said to be strength; but how long the directorial union between the two parties referred to will continue is a question to be asked. Sound policy, at all events, would dictate its dissolution, if it were only for the reason assigned in the following biting old epigram:

"Says Clorinda, 'thou' tears it may cost,  
It is time we should part, my dear Sir;  
For your character's totally lost,  
And I have not sufficient for two." CHRIS. RICHARDSON.

(CONT.)

To the Board of Directors of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company. We, the undersigned, being five registered shareholders in the above company, and holding in the aggregate 1145 registered shares, do hereby require you the directors of the said company, by this present "resolution" under our hands, to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on the third Wednesday after the receipt hereof; and we make this requisition by virtue of the powers given by the 6th Clause of the said company's Deed of Settlement to any five or more shareholders, holding more than 100 shares, and we send this "resolution" to the secretary of the company, as therein is directed. And the objects for which we require such extraordinary general meeting to be held are—1. For the purpose of receiving full explanations from the directors of the present financial position of the company, and of its available cash resources to meet the outlay of capital required for the erection of the new crushing quartz establishment, which we are told is contracted to be erected at Clunes, at the cost of the company, by Mr. Bland, our managing director at Melbourne; and 2. To take into consideration the expediency of appointing another manager at Melbourne, and of re-organising the home direction of the company.

Signed, CHRIS. RICHARDSON, HENRY SCHILLING, WM. S. SUTTON, CHARLES GREGORY, J. S. LITTLE.

Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company.

17, Gracechurch-street, London, July 6, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—Your requisition for an extraordinary general meeting was this day submitted to a special meeting of the directors, and I am instructed to inform you that they unanimously resolved to decline calling the special meeting of the shareholders, for the following reasons:—

1. That a meeting held at the present time would be not only highly inexpedient, but very injurious to the interests of the company.
2. That every facility is afforded to any shareholder calling at the office, ready desirous of obtaining information as to the financial position of the company.
3. That at so short a notice it would be impossible to give the shareholders fuller or more satisfactory explanations as to the available cash resources of the company than can be obtained at the office.
4. That it is intended as soon as any substantive result can be given as to the quartz crushing at Clunes, that the same shall be communicated to the shareholders.
5. That they are not in possession of any information to justify the expediency or necessity of appointing another manager at Melbourne.
6. That there exists no urgent necessity for the immediate re-organisation of the direction of the company.
7. That the objects stated in the "resolution" are purely factious, and destitute of any real desire to promote the welfare of the company.
8. That this refusal to call an extraordinary special meeting will not prejudice the shareholders, or prevent their expressing their feelings in any manner they think proper.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

## NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.

The substance of the following letter, which was addressed by Dr. Hay to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, appeared in the *Journal* of July 11; but, as in its abridged form it was not considered to present the writer's views correctly, it is now printed entire:

*Tail's Lodgings, the Meadows, Well-road, Moffat, June 30, 1857.*—SIR: I should feel obliged by your forwarding to me report of proceedings at meeting of proprietors in this company, 14th May last, which I have read (in the *Mining Journal* of 30th ult.) it was stated would be ready in a few days.

From the short summary of what then took place, given in above-mentioned No. of *Mining Journal*, it would seem that the paid-up capital of the company is all but exhausted. May I ask if the 40,000 shares, stated to be still in the hands of the company at the meeting in Paris, May, 1855, have since then been marketed, and the amount of their value included in this expenditure?

Holding as I do 4000 shares, having doubled my interest on the very favourable nature of your information when conveying the *Alopecurus* Mines to be worked by the Nouveau Monde Company, which also informed us that the resources of the company still available were sufficiently abundant to open up the mines, and bring them to paying condition; considering, also, the cheapness and abundance of labour and material on the spot, along with the great facilities of working, at same time set forth, I did not deem it an act of impudence, with the authority of your great name and respectability in mining matters, and where it was so much a matter of your own concernment as in the transference of the Central American Mines, to increase the number of my shares when they were comparatively cheap, seeing I had paid a premium on my purchase when the company was mining in California.

It is merely as explanatory of the interest I take and have at stake that I have troubled you thus far, and to show how much your attention and information will oblige.

Signed, G. C. HAY.

Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place.

## Meetings at Mining Companies.

## LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday, Mr. WILLIAMS in the chair.

Mr. LAYTON (the secretary *pro tem*) read the notice convening the meeting, which was called for the purpose of electing a secretary, and to receive the auditors' report. A SHAREHOLDER suggested that after the nomination of candidates they should retire in order that the large number of shareholders present might hear something of their relative merits, as he, and he believed many others present, were totally unacquainted with the parties.

Mr. Wm. WILLIS proposed Mr. Webb for the office of secretary; Mr. STEVENS seconded the nomination.

Mr. J. W. OLIVER proposed Mr. George Lavington; seconded by the CHAIRMAN. Mr. PETER WATSON said he had withdrawn the name of his brother, Mr. Thomas Watson, as a candidate.

Mr. THOMPSON said, before electing the secretary, he would propose that whoever was elected should give security.—Both candidates having assented, it was agreed that security to the extent of 5000, to be given, to be approved by the committee of management. The candidates having retired.

The CHAIRMAN called upon the mover and seconder of each candidate to explain the relative merits of each.

Mr. WILLIS said he had known Mr. Webb for years, and that he was a most indefatigable man of business, and well acquainted with mining matters.

Mr. STEVENS considered that a better man of business could not be selected than Mr. Webb; and as regarded integrity and ability, he was too well known for him to offer any remarks. Mr. Webb devoted his whole time to his duties as secretary, and had no dealings in shares, and he believed was unconnected even with the prices in the market. He was at the present time secretary to the Fort Bowen and the Strathalbyn Mining Companies, both of which he had extricated from great difficulties. He was also secretary of the Silver Brook, Great Sortridge, East Sortridge, Gwydyr Park, and other British mines; and, in addition, was by profession a civil engineer.

Mr. J. W. OLIVER said he had known Mr. Lavington from a boy. He had been six years clerk to Mr. Peet, and conducted the business of other mines in the office; and he (Mr. Oliver) considered it would be very convenient to the shareholders if he were appointed secretary to the company, as he had always been remarkably attentive to their business.

The CHAIRMAN, as seconder of Mr. Lavington, said he had done so with a great deal of pleasure. He had been to and fro from the office sometimes twice a week, and had always found Mr. Lavington very attentive to the books, which were kept in a most orderly manner. There were about 1000 shares that Mr. Peet had in his office, and he prudent books kept with remarkable clearness. Mr. Lavington appeared to be a prudent man, and relied upon his industry alone for success. He (the Chairman) was interested in the Working Company, and the shareholders had given Mr. Lavington the secretaryship unopposed. The Lady Bertha was the only mine in which Mr. Peet was a defaulter, and that arose through his being treasurer.

The votes of those present were then taken, and afterwards the proxies, but a majority appearing for Mr. Lavington, the proposer and seconder of Mr. Webb withdrew from a scrutiny.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that Mr. Lavington be appointed secretary, at 5s. per month, out of which he is to find an office, but to be exclusive of postage and stationery, and that the appointment be upon condition of his giving security to the extent of 2000, to be approved by the committee.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next question was the auditors' accounts. Mr. PETER WATSON said, Mr. Mitchell and himself had gone carefully through the accounts for the last three months, and found them agree with the cash-book, showing a balance of 4991, 6s. 11d., which ought to have been forthcoming from the late

secretary. The books had been kept by Mr. Lavington, and were perfectly correct. With regard to the sale of the furniture, he did not know what had been done.

The CHAIRMAN said the furniture of the late secretary was left at the disposal of the Lady Bertha Company, who had secured it to them by a bill of sale, and the proceeds would be handed over for the benefit of the shareholders; at the same time, the committee required authority from the general body, to protect them in the course they might pursue for their interest.

Mr. COOKE having expressed a desire to retire from the committee of management, the Chairman, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Nicholls, were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Peter Watson, who stated that he had no objection to join the committee, to watch over the interests of the numerous parties he had induced to take shares, as also the general body of shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed a resolution that the committee take such measures as they may deem advisable for securing the furniture left by Mr. Peet, for the benefit of the company.

Mr. COOKE, in answer to a question, said the furniture was worth about 1500, to 2000.—The resolution was then seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the conduct of Messrs. Gill and Son had been so unmercantile-like, that he wished to bring the subject before the meeting. The late secretary had given them an acceptance for timber, and although they had been serving the mine from the commencement, and received a great deal of money, they had taken proceedings in the Stannaries Court, without the slightest notice, and pounced upon them like a tiger on his prey. He would propose a resolution that they be settled with forthwith, and that the captain be requested to have no more business with them.

Mr. COOKE said they had actually drawn a cheque at the last committee meeting for the returned bill, never thinking they had pursued such an unbusiness-like course.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON said Messrs. Gill and Son must have been aware that there were many respectable parties in the mine, which was fully confirmed by the payment of the calls, and yet they put them into the Stannaries Court when they were in the greatest difficulties. He hoped all parties present interested in other mines would take cognizance of their conduct in this instance.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the following resolution—"That this meeting express their surprise at the unmercantile-like course of Messrs. Gill and Son, in taking such unnecessary and severe steps in the Stannaries Court, without notice, to recover the payment of their account, and do order that their account be forthwith paid, and that the captain and purser be instructed to order no more materials of Messrs. Gill and Son, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to them."

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. PETER WATSON suggested that a copy of the resolution should be put up on the account-house door, for the general information of the various parties employed on the mine and the neighbourhood.

The CHAIRMAN having promised to comply, a vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

## WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the office, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, on Thursday.—Mr. T. E. STANLEY in the chair.

Mr. LAYTON (the secretary *pro tem*) read the notice convening the meeting, for the purpose of electing a secretary in the place of Mr. Peet, who had retired.

The CHAIRMAN said they were met to-day to elect a secretary in place of Mr. Peet. It was no wish of his to be there, and neither did he know the names of the candidates; but all he could say was, that each one should have a fair hearing.

Mr. HANLEY thought a list of the candidates should have been sent out, so that they might know who, and what the qualifications of, the candidates were.

Mr. MINTON, as one of the committee, must say for himself, several applications were made, which, from the impression he had, the names would have been given.

Mr. LAYTON, in reply, stated that the circular was shown to the committee, and with their approval had been sent out.

Col. VANNITTANT thought, as they were met for a specific purpose, it would be as well to carry out the object.

Mr. STANLEY, in proposing Mr. Jeffrey, said he could with confidence recommend him for the appointment to the superintendence of the mine, two months since, and the principal points of interest to be pursued during the next quarter. Hitherto, the engine-shaft, in the twelve months, has been sunk 17 fms., and it is now down 7 fms. below the 63, the deepest point in the mine. For the last 7 fathoms it has been sunk diagonally on the course of the lode, and the lode varies in size from 2 to 4 ft. wide, containing capel, mundle, quartz, pease, and occasionally good stones of ore.

At the greatest depth reached the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of the same general character.—Hitherto the engine-shaft: At the 62, large and convenient top and trip ladders have been cut and timbered complete, the arch or penthouse has been removed, and a place of refuge has been made for the shaft. The shaft has been taken down for the purpose of breaking the angle from the perpendicular to the underlay. The drawing lifts have been taken up from the 62 to 30, and replaced by a 10-in. plunger, permanent pitwork has been fixed, with main shaft rods and stays; the shaft "guides" have been carried down from the 50 to the 62, the shaft has been divided, eased, and in every way made complete between the two levels, and a penthouse is in place for sinking the shaft below the present bottom. The 62 has been driven east 16 fms. 2 ft.; the lode will average 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundle, and occasionally a stone of ore. The lode in the present end is small, 1½ in. wide, and is discarded ground. The 62 west has been extended 10 fms. 3 ft., and the lode for the whole distance will average 4 ft. wide, containing an abundance of quartz, and very fine stones of ore.

The greatest portion of the lode behind the present end is standing to the south. It is now being cut into, and is, so far as seen, of the same general character. The 50 cross-cut south has been extended 17 fms. 4 ft. 11 in., but nothing of importance has been met with. The ground in the present end is favourable for progress. The 30 west has been extended 41 fms.; the lode will average 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flook, pease, mundle, and occasional stones of ore. The lode in the present end is small, 1½ in. wide, and is discarded ground. The 50 east has been extended 47 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. For the first 20 fms. the lode only yielded stones of ore, but at this point it showed improvement, and continued to yield 1, 2, and 3 tons of ore per fm., up to within 2 fms. of the present end, which is driven up to the eastern boundary. Edward's winze below the 50, on south branch, has been sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. The branch varies in size from 2 to 5 in. wide, and yields occasionally good stones of ore. This winze is being sunk to prove the branch, and to ventilate the 62 below. A rise has also been put up on the south branch about 8 fms. The first 3 fms. proved productive to the value of ¼ ton of ore per fm., but from this point it became less productive, and is consequently suspended. A rise has been put up in the back of the 50 west and communicated with the 40 above. The lode for the first 4 fms. produced 1 and 2 tons of ore per fm., but the remainder of the rise proved unproductive. At the eastern shaft about 2 fms. have been sunk, trip-plat cut, and the guides put down from the 40 to this, the 50. The 40 has been driven east and west on a south portion of the lode, in the former direction 2 fms., and in the latter 2 fms. 3 ft. 8 in., but nothing of value has been met with. Bryan's winze, below the 40, has been sunk and communicated with the 50, and for the whole depth the lode proved to be a good one, ore worth 2 and 3 tons per fm. The steps in the 50 east and east and west of Bryan's winze are 10 fms. 3 ft. 8 in. The number of fms. stopped throughout the mine is about 321. In the back of the 40 east, or about 3 fms. below the 30, 5 fms. have been driven on a north portion of the lode, and it proved 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 40 has been extended west 44 fms., and for the whole distance the lode proved of a very promising character, being composed of capel, mundle, pease, quartz, gossan, and black and grey oxide of copper. In the last 8 ft. driving the lode has materially improved, the leading part being 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, gossan, mundle, quartz, and ore, worth full 2½ tons, or 250 per fm., judging from present appearances, the work will be good. The present end will be 10 fms. 3 ft. 8 in. to the nature of the work will admit. The present end is about 10 or 12 fms. from the cross-course. In the new winze below the 50 east, about 4 fms. to the west of the present end, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of fine capel, mundle, quartz, and ore, worth for the length of sink, 9 ft., 3 tons per fm. Owing to the quickness of water the winze is suspended. The western shaft, which has been sunk and risen 18 fms., is now down to the 50, and this communication has greatly improved the air throughout the mine. The different points of operation will be continued with all speed, particularly the 62 east and west, and the 50 and 40 west, and a rise will be put up in the back of the 50 as soon as the end comes under the course of ore in the 40 above. We calculate on sampling 140 tons bi-monthly for the next four months, by which time we hope the recent discovery in the 40 will be laid out sufficiently to enable us to increase the returns and continue the dividends. Although the samplings during the past quarter have exceeded the estimate, the ore in reserve is still the same, independent of the improvement in 40 west. The estimated cost for the ensuing quarter is about 6000, per month, including merchants' bills. The amount of cost for the month of July will be about 3000. The next sampling will be about 165 tons, of an average produce of 7.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, having just returned from the mine, he could assure them their prospects had not been overrated by Capt. Richards; and, in directing the shareholders' attention to a plan showing the report done during Capt. Richards' management, he would observe the lode in Hitherto's engine-shaft, below the 62, although somewhat disordered, was in a most congenial stratum for making ore, and there was no doubt the lode in the 62 east would, when it reached the eastern cross-course, become as productive as the 50 over it, there being a good course of ore in the bottom of that level from the cross-course to within a few feet of the eastern boundary. There was one fact which might not be generally known, but which all the agents confirmed—that the 50 east had produced more ore than the 40 over it, thus displacing the lode, which had been industriously circulated, that the lode was becoming poorer in depth. The new discovery in the 40 west was likely to prove of great value, the ore being worth quite 100, per ton, and it was apparently dipping east, so that it would be sooner met with in the 40 west. Six new men were now driving each of the 60 and 50 levels west, and the ground could be rapidly driven through, the price for driving being only 40s. and 50s. per fm. The mine had been inspected by a thoroughly competent agent on Friday, who corroborated their agents' report, and estimated the ore ground laid open to be worth 8000, or 10,000, which would more than suffice to keep up the samplings for 12 months to come, without reckoning any increase from the new discovery in the 40 west; so that their prospects were undoubtedly of a most satisfactory character, and their financial position would, he trusted, be long be such as to ensure regular and continuous dividends.

Mr. POWELL asked the length of ground unworked in the western part of mine? The CHAIRMAN, in reply, stated it to be from half to three quarters of a mile, and from the known existence of one or two cross-courses in that part, there was every reason to believe the lode would prove profitable. He then moved that Captain Richards' report be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders, which was unanimously agreed to.

A SHAREHOLDER having asked whether the committee proposed a dividend or not, the CHAIRMAN observed that they preferred leaving that to the meeting. If they should be disposed to declare one of 2s. 6d. per share, there would then remain (taking in the ore bill due Aug. 18, and meeting the next pay, due about the same time) a balance sufficient for all the purposes of the mine.

Mr. W. A. THOMAS said, in respect to dividends he thought it should be left to the meeting; as for himself, he always was inclined to keep a large balance in hand. Mr. POWELL proposed, and Mr. OLIVER seconded, the resolution, that a dividend of 2s. 6d. be made, which was carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to be informed respecting the difference in the assay of ore in the 40, and the value given by Capt. Richards?

The CHAIRMAN said it very often happened that the stones of ore assayed were not an average, but the average might be taken at 10 per cent. at least.

Mr. OLIVER thought that they could not do better than respect their committee of management; they all knew their aptitude for the duties, as well as their zeal in carrying out the mine.

Mr. W. WATSON seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN, for himself and committee, could assure the meeting nothing would be left undone to prove the mine and to promote their interests.

A vote of thanks to the CHAIRMAN terminated the proceedings.

## GREAT HEWAS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austin Friars, on Thursday.—Mr. E. C. HANAM in the chair.

Mr. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said they had endeavoured to embody all the information they possessed in their report, which he would call upon the secretary to read, and he should then be happy to answer any questions that might be put by the shareholders.

Mr. CHARLES then read the reports of the committee and of Capt. Webb, as follows:

In reporting the progress of your affairs since the last meeting, your committee beg to observe that at the usual time for holding the general meeting, in April, nothing of importance could be communicated to you, more than you received from the reports issued at that time, and it was thought unnecessary to draw you from your various engagements to attend to a mere formality.

SHARE ACCOUNT.—In conformity with the resolutions passed at the last general meeting, the shareholders were offered the 1330 shares on hand, *pro rata*, and the result was that applications were received for 907, which have been paid on, 60 were voted to the committee, and 433 are still on hand in the company's books; applications have been received for a portion of them, which will soon be paid for, and the balance will be allotted to any shareholder who may feel disposed to apply. There are 100 shares now before the Stannary Court, which will doubtless be decreed for sale at the approaching sitting. There are shares standing in the names of two persons whom your committee are led to believe are dead; but after the most rigid investigation, it seems that no one has administered to their affairs. A resolution will be laid before you to enable the committee to deal with those shares—110 in number. It is intended to advertise the shares in the papers, informing the representatives that, unless the calls thereon are paid on or before the expiration of thirty days, that the shares will be sold by auction to pay the calls due; and should any balance remain, it will be carried to the credit of the representatives of the same.

TIN MINES.—Since the last meeting the most vigorous measures have been adopted in carrying out the various objects now being prosecuted. A large sum has been expended in repairing and adding to the plant—such as repairing the boilers, erecting stamps, new ropes, a new railway, and other works; also, an additional staff of workmen, in sinking shafts, and driving through tin ground, which, though attended with great expense, the tin ground so driven through is still in reserve. On the most careful calculation, the sum so expended has not been less than 14160. Your committee might perhaps have continued the operations without the expenditure of so large a sum in extra works, but in that case the mines would have been crippled, time would have been lost, and the management would have been liable to your censure. There can be no question that the sum so expended has considerably enhanced the value of the property. On looking at the returns and the costs, it will be seen that the latter slightly preponderate, but it must be borne in mind that 1500, per month has been spent in extra works, which should properly come from capital: this deduction would convert the loss into a profit. It is not thought that the cost will be reduced, but will be increased when the produce will be increased when the cost is commensurate to the 36 and 56. The 36 has been driven upwards of 40 fms., through a good lode for tin, which is whole to the surface; a rise has been put up in back of that level near 20 fms., through a good lode; this rise will be communicated with the shaft, and a 20 fm. level driven, to facilitate the workings of this large and important run of tin ground. It is intended to attach flat-rods to the engine, to develop the east ground more speedily than by bringing up the levels from the old workings.

WEST MINE.—At Standley's, the south lode is being driven on, which is now producing good stones of tin. At Wm. Elizabeth, the lode in the 56 has produced more than the 16 shaft is being sunk with all dispatch for a 96; it is hoped that this level will be reached by the end of this month, which will be an important thing for this part of the property. The engines, and every description of plant, are in perfect working order, and are doing the various duties assigned with economy and dispatch.

TIN SALES.—The usual fall in the price of tin, which is more or less felt through May, June, and July, in consequence of the Dutch public sales of that metal, caused our receipts for tin ore to be 5000, less in the three months named. It will be seen by referring to the accounts that the 14 tons old sold in April realised 520, more than the 16 tons old sold in June, the loss in the latter month being 2500. As soon as the sale referred to was over, the price of tin rose, and that rise will make about 7½ per ton on the tin from these mines, with a prospect of tin being as high, if not higher, than during any part of the past year. For the first six months of 1856, the sales of tin ore were 42 tons 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lb., and the amount of money realised therefrom 30771, 2s. 6d.; for the first six months of 1857, 84 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. were sold, realising 68291, 7s. 11d., or 38024, 5s. 3d. more than the corresponding time of last year, and an increase of 43 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lb. of ore sold.

FINANCES.—During the half-year 5611, 11s. has been received on account of calls, and 3330, calls yet to be received, 191, 10s.; sundries, 4500, 10s.; total, 12011, 11s. The liabilities to merchants are 18584, 0s. 10½d.; and to sundries, 2077, 13s. 10d. together, 20661, 14s. 8½d., from which 14,000, levied on the 1st of January, 1857, against the mine of 9521, 2s. 3½d., it should be borne in mind that during the year extra works have been done to the amount of 15160, and expended on the Carhayes works, 5790, 4s. 5d.—20551, 4s. 5d., to which add the loss through the fall in tin, 5000, would equal 25551, 4s. 5d. It is hoped that such an extra expenditure as that referred to will not occur again, as the works will soon arrive at that point when increased returns will be obtained from the same cost, which, coupled with the advance in the price of tin, will exercise an important change in our affairs.

On reviewing the progress of the works, and the position of the mines, there can be no question that this property has risen considerably in value during the past six months. The difference in the position of our affairs during the first half of this year with the corresponding half-year of 1856 is most palpable. The returns in tons are double, and the cash received for tin is more than twice as much, thereby proving to a demonstration the safe and rapid progress of your property; and, notwithstanding the costs of the extra works, it will be observed that the expenditure has not increased in the same proportion as the returns. These mines have so far advanced in public estimation as to be regarded as one of the great tin properties of Cornwall.

July 26.—Western Mine: Wheel Elizabeth engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 56 fm. level; we expect to complete it to the 96 about next setting-day. In the 56 we have opened out about 35 fms. of good tin ground, and good appearances the 96 (the 96 is now making) will be better than the 96, as it will be more free from shifts of sandy ground, which causes the lode to splice frequently. The 76 has been laying open tin ground, but not rich work; this level has been rather slow to extend, the ground being harder than usual. The lode in the 66 and west is 1½ ft. wide, with tin sufficient to pay for exploring. At Standley's shaft, we are extending the 56 fm. level east on the south lode, with occasional stones of tin. We have an object before us here; there has been a shoot of tin followed by ancient workers from surface to the 80 fm. level, which we expect to find in 10 or 15 fms. ahead of this driving.—Eastern Mine: We are getting some good tin ground in the back of the 85 fm. level, but the end is unproductive. In the 56 fm. level we have passed through a large, promising tinny lode during the last 30 fms. driving. The end men are now employed in putting up a rise to the 36 fm. level, which we expect to complete in a fortnight. This will ventilate the 56 and 36 drivings, and enable us to go on until Charles's shaft shall be sunk to these levels. This shaft is completed to the 20 fm. level, and have commenced cutting shaft-plat (a week's work). We shall now have a cross-cut 8 fathoms north for the north lode, and 4 fms. south for the south lode; then we shall have 10 fms. to drive west on the south lode to hole to a rise put up 20 fms. from the back of the 80; this will give us good air throughout the eastern part of the mine. In about six months we shall get Charles's shaft sunk to the 36 and 56 fm. levels, with a skip-road fixed in the same; then we shall have good means for discharging the stuff and good ventilation, and shall be able to sink with greater speed for deeper levels, instead of bringing them such a great distance from Northey's shaft through dead ground. For the last six months' driving in the 36 and 56 east we have been laying open a new run of tin ground. I consider that, after the new shaft is communicated to the 36 and 56 fm. levels, of the mine will be so laid open as to enable us to increase the returns, and lay out a good mine for many years. Our machinery is in good working order, and the operations generally are going on satisfactorily. We are not laying out works for a short duration, but the objects and extent of the sett before us will be in operation, and I believe profitably, for a great number of years.

A statement of accounts was next read, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Cash received to this date	257,448 8 0½
Cash for calls, Jan. to June, 1857	501 14 0
Cash for new shares	997 0 0
Tin sold, Jan. to June (inclusive)	6,829 7 11= 555,936 9 11½
Cash payments to this date	256,508 15 10½
Labour cost, to April	5,080 11 7
Merchants' bills	3,268 11 7
Do	155 13 0
Charges	129 16 0
Carhayes, rent, law, &c.	106 4 4= 65,249 13 10½
Leaving balance at bankers	£ 506 17 1

In the estimated accounts of assets and liabilities, the balance against the mine was 9511, 3s. 8½d.

The CHAIRMAN said, before submitting the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, the committee, through him, were desirous of making some observations. The liabilities over assets were 9511, and it was necessary he should call their attention to the loss occasioned by the fall in the price of tin; the difference between the last and the present quarter would have brought the balance to within 51, and he considered it but fair they should take into account the depreciation. He (the chairman) would also call their attention to the works done, and the extra outlay incurred, and he thought all would agree with him that their property was in a highly satisfactory state. (Hear.) He hoped no one had come to the meeting under the idea of getting a dividend, for if they had they would be disappointed; but he had always considered the mine a valuable one, and he had no reason up to the present







positions I could ensure you profitable results; before I could do this I must see much better prospects than I have yet. I again repeat, that I must have it for your consideration. I compute the present working cost of the 10-inch cylinder engine at about 14s. 2d. per ton, or in round numbers, 15s. per ton for the stamping alone, while the water-power for this very weighty item would be to a great extent dispensed with. Should your funds not be sufficient to carry out the water-course, the only alternative I could recommend for your future workings would be to have the adit executed as rapidly as possible by three good miners, which, when completed to the mine, would relieve it from all surface water. The remittance of amalgamated gold by this mail, 35 ozs. 15 dwts. 5 grs., has been extracted from 70 tons less than the last amalgamated gold sent, which is some improvement, but not so much as I had anticipated from the samples I had made from the lode, and I can only account for this discrepancy in the fluctuating manner of the gold in the lode.

The CHAIRMAN considered the report very unsatisfactory, and in round numbers, to meet every contingency and perform the work proposed, about 5000l. would be required. He wished to know the amount in favour of the company off that sum.

Mr. WERN said they had 3289l., including the call to be made.

The CHAIRMAN said they were about 1700l. short of the money required to make the water-course and drive the adit, and it depended upon what the shareholders would do. They had been called upon so often, and although the directors had contributed 60s. in proportion than the shareholders, still they had been very liberal in coming forward. Mr. Climes did not state definitely that they should have a profit if the works were completed, although at the present time it cost 4s. per ton to crush ore, which if the water was brought to the mine would not cost 1d. per ton. He (the CHAIRMAN) had not sought advice from the directors, whether they were prepared to advance any more money, preferring to leave the question to the general body of shareholders. There was now a sufficient balance to pay all liabilities, as also the salaries of the staff, and the expenses of bringing them to England.

Mr. CHADWICK believed that the general opinion of the shareholders was, the sooner they wound-up the better. Climes's report was not very cheering, and if after the work was performed they should have a poor lode to deal with, they would have the shaft to bring home, and all the money gone. Some parties had reported that they could get 2 ozs. of gold to the ton, but it had proved not to be a regular lode, being only in bunches.

Mr. POWELL (a director) considered there was nothing in the report to stop the mine, and if it were in Devon or Cornwall the whole of the money would be subscribed in a month.

The CHAIRMAN said Capt. Climes was a very cautious man, which was much better for every shareholder.

Mr. WERN agreed with Mr. Powell, that no mine in England would be abandoned upon such a report.

PROPRIETOR believed that they would require for the work proposed at least 10,000l., and although a large holder, so far as he was concerned, he was totally indifferent as to the course the directors pursued, whether they made a call or not. If they made a call, he should respond to it.

Mr. POWELL said all the gold had been obtained at shallow points, and by driving the adit they would be able to sink the mine, and drive 150 fms. each way. Even if they agreed not to make the water-course, they could drive 300 fms. on the ground for a small expenditure, and thus prove the mine. It appeared to him (Mr. POWELL) suicidal to abandon the mine in its present state, when it required, comparatively speaking, such a trifling sum of money.

A PROPRIETOR enquired whether there was any separate estimate for draining? Mr. WERN replied in the affirmative; it was only 500l. The estimate for making the water-course was, in round numbers, 3000l., but out of that the largest item was for timber, 1650l.

Mr. POWELL said he had got a large stake in the mine, and he would subscribe 100l. towards the additional capital required.

After a lengthy discussion, the following resolution was unanimously passed:— "That the directors have power to consider amongst themselves the propriety of cutting the adit recommended by Mr. Climes, in his letter of June 21st last; and if they find the call of 2s. 6d. and the funds now in hand will, in their opinion, be sufficient to allow of 800l. to make the adit, and leave sufficient balance to liquidate all the liabilities of the company, in case of its being necessary then to wind-up, it is the desire of the shareholders it is proceeded with."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. R. F. DAVIS in the chair.

Mr. E. WALFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report, of which we subjoin an abstract, was submitted:—

From the brief interval since the extraordinary meeting, on May 7, the directors had little new to communicate. In the report then made the result of Mr. Forster's operations were detailed to Feb. 2, when he strongly urged the necessity of erecting an engine forthwith, for the purpose of keeping the water in fork. Captain Jehu Hitchens seconded the recommendation, and fully approved of sinking to the 40 fm. level, which it was estimated might be done for 3000l. Since May meeting only one letter had been received, dated Charlton, Feb. 27. In this Mr. Forster stated that they had got so much additional water (a promising sign, although a temporary inconvenience) in sinking shaft No. 3, as to prevent them sinking further. The depth of that shaft is 12 fms. 1 ft. 9 in. They would commence forthwith to cross-cut for the lode, and from the position of the shaft, they would have about 8 fms. to drive.

As the water had then been taken in Nos. 2 and 3 shafts, they could do nothing further without an engine, except to sink No. 1 shaft as far as the water would allow them, which he was afraid would not be many fathoms below its present depth. It could not be many months before they would be completely at a stand, unless he had such instructions as would justify him in preparing for the erection of an engine. A few days subsequently, in a letter to Mr. Davenport, Mr. Forster states that they were going on as fast as the water would allow them, and expected to cut the lode in a week. A small shipment of ore (28 cwts.) has just arrived in England from the Charlton Mine, and is now on its way to Swansea. At Allen's Creek five sections, consisting of 430 acres, had been sold, and realised 1115l.—350 acres selling at 50s. and 80 acres at 60s. per acre. There are great hopes that the remainder of this property (417 acres) will command a higher price, owing to the fact that the railway from Adelaide to Gawler Town was to be completed in June last, and would probably be carried by the end of the year to Kapunda, near which Allen's Creek is situated. The Tungkillo property, consisting of 30,000 acres, it would be remembered, was on lease five years being unexpired on Nov. 1856, and the rental derived is 815l. per annum. The directors believed that within a limited period, or at most by the time of the expiration of the lease, the property would easily realise about 1l. per acre. The value of land in the colony, and especially of that near the Murray, is daily increasing, and steamers already ply upon that river. Mr. R. Sheppard resigned as director, and Mr. G. Burnard as auditor; and Messrs. R. F. Davis and G. Palmer, directors, went out of office by rotation.

The following is an abstract of the cash accounts for the year ending June 15:—

Balance last audit..... £ 973 12 5  
Calls received..... 1172 15 0  
Deposit account..... 4000 0 0  
Bills receivable..... 1430 7 9  
Interest, fees, and sundries..... 431 10 9 = £8008 5 11

Colonial drafts..... £5083 6 8  
Office expenses..... 679 10 10  
Deposit account..... 2000 0 0  
Materials, charges, and sundries..... 139 4 5 = 7923 1 11

Leaving balance in favour of the company..... £ 56 4 0

The CHAIRMAN stated that the accounts had all been examined and passed by the auditors; and with regard to the report, he had so recently met them, that his duties were of a merely formal character. The accident to the *Onedra* had occasioned some irregularity in the postal arrangements, and he feared it would be some time before there was any material improvement. He then moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Several shareholders thought that there was no excuse for Mr. Forster not sending letters since Feb. 27, especially as he could communicate fast enough when he was in want of funds.

The CHAIRMAN said it was an old complaint, that bills found their way but letters did not; they had, however, no intention to apologise for Mr. Forster's negligence, as they had written him repeatedly upon the subject, urging him to communicate fortnightly, whether there was a mail to be dispatched or not, and considering the distance he was from them, that was all that they could do.

Copies of the directors' letters to Mr. Forster were then read.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the 1115l., which had been received for the sections at Allen's Creek appeared in the accounts; and whether 1l. per acre was not an extremely low estimate for the land at Tungkillo?

The CHAIRMAN said that the amount referred to was duly credited in the colonial accounts, but that the printed statements had reference to London only. If any shareholder called at the offices he could see the colonial accounts, or, if the meeting wished it, they should in future be printed with those of London. As to the Tungkillo property, he believed the estimate was low, but the directors always considered it best to be upon the safe side, and there was no doubt that far more than 1l. per acre would easily be realised, if the land were offered for sale.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether the directors would realise 5l. per acre, and he could not see why the directors should under-estimate it.

It was agreed that an abstract of the colonial accounts should in future be presented to the shareholders, and the report and accounts were received and adopted. Messrs. R. F. Davis and G. Palmer were re-elected directors, and the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sheppard was filled by the appointment of Mr. James Anderson, formerly auditor. Messrs. Page, Collier, and Grove were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and 31l. 10s. awarded to the auditors for the past year. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

## THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. EUSTICE ANDERSON in the chair.

Mr. BUDGE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which was called for the purpose of sanctioning and finally determining to register the company, with limited liability, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and for altering the present contract of copartnership.

The CHAIRMAN said, as some attempt had been made to prejudice their proceedings, he would inform them that the resolutions were not prepared by the members of the present board, but by the old committee. (Hear.) They were presented to the meeting as far back as April, and the passing of them was part of the business of the day; but, in consequence of the meeting having been adjourned for the report of the committee of investigation, the whole matter stood over, and the subsequent resignation of Messrs. Taylor required some alterations. However, all they had to do was to get a deed as perfect as possible. He now wished to know whether any gentleman had any amendment to propose, not already sent in?

Mr. NAIL said he should propose that the qualification of the directors be increased. The CHAIRMAN then proposed, *seriatim*, the several resolutions, which up to the 24th were agreed to.

Mr. HOBLEY, in resolution 24, proposed as an amendment that, in the event of any new shares being created, they should be allotted as the shareholders should think fit, instead of the directors.—Agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the next alteration was in resolution 27, which proposed that a special general meeting should be called upon the requisition of 20 or more shareholders, holding 20,000 or more shares.

Mr. HOBLEY submitted as an amendment that 10 or more shareholders, holding 10,000 or more shares, should have power to call a special meeting.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., condemned the idea of 10 persons having the power, out of such a large body of shareholders, to call a meeting upon some crocheted of their own. There were 1100 shareholders, and making such an alteration in the deed required great consideration. It was a very awkward power to put in the hands of such a small number. He (Mr. Taylor) had no objection to reducing the shares to 10,000, but that the numbers should be 20.—An amendment to that effect was carried.

The CHAIRMAN, having submitted several minor alterations, which were agreed to, said the next important point was in clause 40, which stated that the board of directors shall consist of six members, holding in their own right at least 200 shares of 1l. each in the company.

Mr. NAIL proposed as an amendment that the qualification of a director should be not less than 500 shares of 1l. each.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., seconded the amendment, and expressed his opinion that in such a large commercial undertaking the members of the board ought to hold an interest equivalent to 500l.

The CHAIRMAN said he was formerly of the same opinion, but had since altered his mind. He had analysed the deed, and found that out of 1144 shareholders there were only 225 who held 200 shares each; but if the qualification were increased to 500 there would only be 75 eligible, and out of that number only 35 living in London and the environs. There were many good and able men in the proprietary whose holding was not more than 200 shares. The alteration would make no difference to him, as he held 700 shares, and the present board of directors from 500 to 6000.

Mr. ELLIS (a director) considered it an attempt to disfranchise upwards of 1000 of their own body from the board of directors. The Legislature had in all cases put the qualification low, in order that they might have a large number to choose from. In the Bank of England and East India House the holding of a very high number of shares was a disqualification for being a director.

The CHAIRMAN wanted to know if they passed such a resolution they would disqualify a large body of the shareholders. The amendment was then put and lost, as also a similar one for increasing the qualifications of the auditors.

Several minor alterations having been agreed to, The CHAIRMAN said the next important alteration was a most objectionable clause, 75, which stated—upon a motion being made and laid upon the table, with the previous sanction of a majority of the directors, for the time, at any general meeting, any of the clauses and conditions of these regulations may be altered, varied, &c.

Mr. HILL proposed as an amendment, that the words, "with the previous sanction of a majority of the directors for the time" be struck out, as he considered it a dangerous power to give them.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., seconded the amendment, which, after a lengthy discussion, in the course of which the Chairman stated that he entirely coincided with the alteration, was unanimously carried. The other clauses, making 79 in number, having been agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the regulations as amended be sanctioned and finally determined as the alterations in the contract of copartnership.

Mr. ELLIS seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Threadneedle-street, City, yesterday, Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD in the chair.

The necessary advertisements in the *Times* and *Carlisle Gazette* having been read, the meeting proceeded to the articles of association of the Chartered Mines.

The statement of accounts for the year ending June 30, from which we condense the following, was submitted:—

Share capital..... £51,886 0 0  
Interest..... 534 7 2  
Sales of silver, lead, litharge, and cobalt..... 19,874 0 2  
Receipts from New Baden Company..... 900 0 0 = £73,194 12 9  
Total expenditure per last account..... £71,742 2 8  
General charges, &c..... 64 6 6  
Expenditure at mines..... 658 4 10 = 73,464 14 0

Leaving balance in favour of company..... £259 18 9

The assets are—cash at bankers, 104l. 18s. 9d.; and loan to New Baden Company, 650l. = 754l. 18s. 9d.; and the liabilities consisted of balance above, and 95l. unclaimed dividends; but, in addition to these assets, the mines, machinery, and general plant, as leased to the New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company, under the deed of co-partnership of July 1, 1856, the property of this company.

The following report of the directors was then read:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit a statement of accounts to 30th of June last, from which it will be seen that, as anticipated in their last report, the liabilities of the company have been discharged, and a balance of 659l. 18s. 9d. remains in hand. The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company have been in possession of the mines leased to them since July 1, 1856, and have fulfilled all their obligations to this company. Messrs. Gowan and Whitehead retire from the direction by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

It was unanimously resolved—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts now submitted be received, approved, and adopted; and that Messrs. G. D'O. Gowan and John Whitehead be re-elected directors of the company."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Threadneedle-street, City, yesterday, Mr. GEO. HARRIS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the accounts, of which the following is an abstract, were submitted:—

Security to Badish Government..... £ 800 0 0  
Mines cost 12 months ending June..... 5470 7 3  
Interest, London management, legal ex-..... 467 5 0 = £6737 12 3  
penal and commission  
Calls received..... £4002 10 0  
Silver and litharge sold..... 2547 12 4  
Spare materials sold, and carriage..... 28 8 6 = 6576 10 10

Leaving balance against mine..... £161 1 5

The assets were—Balance at bankers, 642l. 1s. 7d., and due for litharge, 116l. 13s. 4d. = 758l. 14s. 11d.; and the liabilities—Debt to Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mines, 650l.; S. Richards, 140l. 9s. 3d.; unpaid costs, 129l. 7s. 1d. = 919l. 16s. 4d.

Mr. DUNSTON stated, that since the date of the accounts the greater part of the calls in arrears had been paid, and that the whole amount might be considered as a perfectly good asset. The real available balance would, therefore, be about 1500l., exclusive of the 800l. deposited with the Badish Government.

The directors report stated:—

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company took possession of the mines leased to them on July 1, 1856; and the directors having appointed Capt. S. Richards as their manager in Germany immediately addressed their undivided attention to the vigorous prosecution of the works on the Schindler lode, and the stoppage of all unproductive cost not directly connected with those works, and have continued steadily to pursue these objects during the past year.

For an exact statement of the nature and extent of the mining operations, the directors refer the proprietors to the report of Capt. Richards with great satisfaction, as it not only explains every important point of operation, but gives clear reasons for the confident expectation of success which it contains.

The statement of accounts presented, which has been audited by Mr. Turquand, and contains the receipts and expenditure for the year ending with June last, shows a balance in favour of the company sufficient to carry on operations for some time, and, as they sincerely hope, to enable the entire value of the mines to be ascertained.

In accordance with the 13th rule of the cost-book, Mr. Chard retires from the direction, but is eligible for re-election, and offers himself accordingly.

The following report from Capt. Richards, dated July 20, was then submitted:—

ANNUAL REPORT.—At the Teufelsdruff Mine, we have raised about 142 tons of ore. We should have returned a much larger quantity, but the lode going eastward into hard ground fell off in productivity, and consequently many of the stopes have been suspended. We are now working on a very limited scale on the most productive parts of the lode, from which we are making some profit, and from the extent of workings it can be considered fair. The advantage in working this lode is not only the profit thereon raised, but we have also an advantage in selecting the best men therefrom, when required for important and more intricate work on the Schindler—clearing old workings, forking water, &c., which the miners here have never been accustomed to.

At the Schindler Mine, we have sunk the new shaft 2 fms. 5 ft., and cut a pit in the adit level, driven 4 fms., and holed the adit cross-cut to the old adit level, cleared and secured the old shaft from surface 24 fms., and cleared the same upwards from the adit 7½ fms.; also, at the same old shaft, stopped, rose, sunk, and secured with timber 36 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., leaving now only 4 fms. more to complete it to the adit level for an engine shaft. Altered and new laid 42 fms. of flat-rod at surface, opened bob-pit, made and fixed shaft-bob, and 40 fms. of shaft-rods; cut two bob-plates in the adit level, and fixed two V-bobs with brasses, &c., complete; laid a line of rods through the cross-cut from the new shaft to the old adit, thence on the course of the lode south to the old shaft, for the purpose of draining the old workings below. Cleared and secured the adit level, including cross-cut, 214 fms. Drained, cleared, secured, and divided and cased the old shaft 25 fms. below the adit level; and from the stuff cleared have dressed about a ton of silver-lead ore. At surface we have cut a lead, and brought home water 553 fms. for driving the machinery, and made two large drains for cutting off the surface-water from the back of the lode. Cleared out ground for loading and wheel-pit; built the necessary masonry for, and erected, a small drawing-machine, poppet-heads, pulley-stands, and pulleys for drawing the stuff at both the new and old shafts, and over the latter have erected a house for shelter for the men; built a new smithy, with dwelling house over, for the obersteiger, with small water-wheel with appendages for working the smith's bellows; and fitted up a residence for the manager of the mines at the new stamp. There have been a variety of other minor jobs done, such as stanching the bottom of the adit level, making passages for water in different parts, &c.; but the above includes the most important part of the work.

The 40 ft. water-wheel, now in course of erection, for pumping at the old or engine-shaft, in all probability will be of sufficient power for draining the mine to a great depth; it will be got ready by the time the shaft is holed through, or even before; then, after that, some time will be required for fixing the pit-work; but everything will be prepared for it, so that the delay will be as little as possible. I calculate, however, that all will be complete, and set to work, within two months from the present time. It should be observed that these (Schindler) workings are being carried out in a different way to what was intended when we commenced, in consequence of discovering the old shaft, which happened to be just in the proper position for a permanent working shaft; but as it was sunk crooked with the bends, and on the course of the lode, it required to be cut back and opened, as referred to in the foregoing statement. The expenditure, therefore, has been greater than it otherwise would have been. We shall, however, when this shaft is communicated, be nearer the object in pursuit, and in a much better position for speedily getting down and laying open the mine than we should by any other means of working. In reference to the lode and prospects of the mine, I can only say that I have no reason whatever to retract from the opinion expressed in former reports; but, on the contrary, from the increased extent of lode workings, lately laid open in the adit level and at the shaft, that opinion is considerably strengthened. There are now 198 fms. of adit cleared on the course of the lode north of the old shaft, and 100 fms. = 298 fathoms. The lode in the most northern part being small, is left to stand; but in 100 fms. immediately north of the shaft, and the whole distance south, the greater part of the lode from both the back and bottom of the level is taken away; and the workings generally being large will average from 4 to 5 ft. in width. At the shaft below the adit, where the lode in some

short places is left, is composed of a large proportion of fluor-spar, with barytes, mende, and lead, altogether of a very fine appearance, which, together with the large size of the lode, is at least an indication of the lode having been there quite so productive as in the shallower parts.

On reviewing the whole, I can come to no other conclusion than that there is every reason to expect, in getting below the old workings, a very rich and profitable lode will be found; and I feel quite justified in recommending perseverance in spiritedly proving the same.

The reports and accounts were received, adopted, and ordered to be entered in the cost-book; and Mr. Edward Chard, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, yesterday, Mr. THOMAS WINKWORTH in the chair.

Mr. WERN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, which commenced with an account of the transition of the company from the South Australian Copper Mining Company, and the various meetings which from time to time had taken place, and been reported in the *Mining Journal*. The report also stated that:—

The whole of the preferential shareholders in the South Australian Copper Mining Company (representing 7819 shares), have exercised this option, and have exchanged their shares for shares in this company; and the directors are happy to announce that they have likewise exercised the option given to them of exchanging such shares for shares in this company. A call of 1s. per share was made on March 11, 1857, which has been fully paid up. The conveyance from the committee of management of the South Australian Copper Mining Company to this company of the lands, mines, property, and effects of the first-named company, has been duly executed by the contracting parties. Your directors regret that no letters have been received from Mr. Squary, their manager, of a later date than March 10 last, arising in a great measure from the interruption to the postal arrangements between this country and Australia. The mail, however, recently telegraphed to have arrived at Malta will most probably bring despatches by which they hope to learn that great progress has been made in the development of your property, and also that steps have been taken for overcoming the difficulty of smelting the lead ore.

Four parcels have been received of the carbonate of lead and silver ore referred to in previous reports,—100 tons, ex *Bristol*; 25 tons, ex *Albion*; 60 tons, ex *Edward Thornehill*; and 7 tons, ex *George Conning*; and 68 tons more, ex *Salacia*, are daily expected to arrive. Besides these, several tons have been lost in transit through shipwreck; they are, however, fully insured, and as soon as the papers arrive necessary to establish a claim their value will be recovered.

Your directors were placed in great difficulty, in consequence of the ore not being dressed, as it was not possible to take an average sample of them unless the bulk were subjected to the doubtful and expensive process of sifting and crushing. After mature deliberation, it was considered best to offer the ore for sale as they were, leaving it to the parties invited to tender to select their own samples. Two small lots only have yet been sold—the first yielding 4l. 10s., the second 5l. per ton.

It may be right here to remark, that the value of the ore now under consideration does not in any way determine the value of the property, inasmuch as they are found only to a shallow depth; and, according to the last report, the lode now carries sulphuret of lead and blende, with every appearance to warrant the belief that in depth it will yield sulphuret of lead and silver, a branch containing those metals having been met with going down, yielding a value of 26l. per ton, according to assay.

Your directors, bearing in mind that the primary object of this undertaking was the working of the copper mine, they have dispatched by the *Kangaroo*, which sailed on the 17th inst., all the machinery which they were advised by Mr. Squary it was necessary to send out to enable him to commence operations thereon.

The board have appointed three gentlemen, who have been previously recommended by the shareholders, to be added to the board,—Capt. J. M. Currie, R.N., of Brighton; Edward Johnson, Esq., of Liverpool; and C. L. Webb, Esq., of 2, Lincoln's-Inn, London, as directors, under the powers given them by the 70th clause of the Articles of Association. This appointment is only made for the purpose of removing any legal difficulty that might otherwise have existed to the election of any new directors. These gentlemen will, of course, have to retire immediately with the other directors, and their re-election will rest entirely with the meeting.

The circumstances connected with the suit of Thompson & Armstrong are, no doubt, so fresh in the recollection of the shareholders, that it will be unnecessary for the directors to recapitulate them. The company has at different times authorised the directors to compromise the suit, and they have great pleasure in stating that it has been settled for 3150l., which sum has been paid to the credit of the company.

A statement of accounts, from Jan. 1 to July 25, was exhibited, from which it appeared that the receipts were 5633l. 11s. 8d., and the expenditure 4186l. 0s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of the company, 1447l. 10s. 10d.

The CHAIRMAN said that, under ordinary circumstances, he might be content to let the report of the board speak for itself; but as this was the first general meeting held under the provisions of the Articles of Association, and as it might be the last occasion on which he should address the shareholders as Chairman, he thought himself called upon to give a more detailed account of his stewardship, and that of his co-directors, since they last had the honour of meeting them in this room.

It would be in the recollection of those who were shareholders in the South Australian Copper Mining Company that at their annual meeting in July, 1855, he quit unexpectedly, and much against his will, elected a member of the board. He took some time to think of it, and having satisfied himself that though the company was in a most unsatisfactory position, it yet possessed the elements of ultimate success, if carefully dealt with. He ventured, but with much hesitation, to take his seat at the board. He soon found that the executive at the mines was anything but efficient—that the pending lawsuit was pregnant with sources of anxiety—that the proprietors were dissatisfied with the previous management. The pecuniary resources of the company were also in anything but a flourishing condition, and the directors did not find themselves resting on a bed of roses. Notwithstanding all these difficulties they determined to put their shoulders to the wheel, and pursued the even tenor of their way with the most satisfactory results. They succeeded in reorganising the staff at Strathalbyn on an efficient and economical basis; in obtaining a satisfactory end to the suit in Chancery; in effecting the compromise sanctioned by the shareholders; in cancelling an important portion of the company's debt; and in transforming an original and almost bankrupt company, involved in undefined obligations, into one of limited liability, with the pecuniary means necessary to the more complete development of their property.

Such, then, being the history of the company during the time he had been connected with it, he thought the board might claim some credit for the comparative success which had attended their anxious efforts to place the company on the solid basis it now occupied. He (the Chairman) had been the more induced to trouble the meeting with this statement of services rendered by the board since his connection with it, in consequence of a letter, casually circulated by a small but respectable section of the shareholders, recommending a change of directors, and stating that he assumed ground that the interest they held in the company was comparatively small, and that the only object they had to retain office was the pecuniary advantages assumed to be attached to it. Now, it so happened that the board represented, directly and indirectly, 5000 to 7000 shares. And with respect to remuneration, although the late company professed to pay them 500l. per annum, they had received nothing in money, except a trifling sum, having commuted their claims for shares at par, which had little or no marketable value. The small balance due to them when the old company ceased to be, as they had taken no share, as the company held no shares undisposed of. He had yet to learn that it was either just or wise to expect gentlemen to give their time and attention to the business of a company without some pecuniary equivalent; but he should never ask for any so long as he might retain the confidence of the shareholders at large. Whether, however, he did so stand in their estimation the result of this day's proceedings would show; but he could with the greatest truth say that, but for the great interests committed to the charge of the board, his share in which he had deliberately accepted, he should long since have resigned his seat. In conclusion, he was under obliged to the meeting for listening to the few remarks he had made, and notwithstanding the difficulties they had had to encounter, and the quality of the ore recently transmitted, he had reason to believe they possessed a valuable property, and with the management they now had on the mines, they would shortly meet with a reward for their patience and perseverance. He (the Chairman) would now move that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

A very lengthy discussion now ensued as to the right of electing directors without giving 21 days notice, which ended in striking out certain words in the report, and an understanding that a special general meeting should be called for the purpose of deciding whether the present directors should be re-elected, and new ones from the Liverpool section of shareholders appointed. The directors having been proposed, and elected *seriatim*.

Mr. LOCKE WERN, in returning thanks, said he was not anxious to take office, but was honoured by a requisition from a large number of shareholders, and being himself a holder of 700 shares, he considered it his duty to make some sacrifice. He had always urged that if the company were to go on with energy, and if all the reports were not wrong, they would have successful results. He considered the company would be better managed by three or five working men than by a board of gentlemen. He received a circular from some gentlemen at Liverpool, and he regretted to see Mr. Taunton had allowed his name to appear as a representative of the proprietors without having said a word to his co-directors about getting proxies behind their backs. If they had schemed in the board no good could result, and the minority ought to give way. The intimation was sent out secretly, and many parties had signed them who were not aware that the object was to replace the present board of directors. He had received a number of letters from Liverpool, regretting the course the parties had pursued in signing the proxies. He (Mr. Webb) regretted parties doing such actions, and considered it was for the interest of the company that all should be fairly and openly represented.

Mr. STEVENS fully confirmed the statements of Mr. Webb, as



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## MINING NOTABILIA.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

**NORTH WALES.**—An extraordinary discovery has lately been made near the Conistock Peak, about three miles from Beddgelert. Veins of nickel and cobalt have been discovered in the large mass of the rock, also some excellent silver-lead on the north rise, and, as now reported, visible gold, accompanying the white cobalt. It was known for some time by Mr. Mitchell's qualitative analysis that gold, nickel, cobalt, and bismuth, were in the great copper lode on the north mines; but later inspections along the quartz deposits through this interesting mountain have proved their presence, bismuth as yet excepted. Two mine contractors of Beddgelert have proposed to take a contract on the north mines to raise and prepare the copper ores for market for two years, at 10s. in 11. Further information promised next week.

**HOLTYWELL.**—This neighbourhood has for some time been apparently in a depressed state, owing to the falling off of the lead mines; but as the wheel of Fortune is constantly going round, we are pleased to learn that, after a large outlay, the Holloway Mine adventurers have been advised of a grand discovery in their mine—a lode having been cut running parallel with the old one east and west, containing 2 ft. wide of solid lead, and up to this (Thursday) evening it continues far beyond expectations. There are also other improvements in some of the neighbouring mines, and still greater are daily looked for.

**MACHYNLLETH.**—The mining in this neighbourhood is looking well. Rhosydwyl and Dyfnwyl improving. Dyffryn is making large profits. In Glaslyn there has been an important discovery, both on the lead and copper lodes, and taking into account the fact that it can be worked to the depth of 100 fms. below the present discoveries by adit, and that the lake on the summit (one mile and a quarter in circumference) is so mineralised that fish will not live in its waters, that the stream issuing from it destroys even vegetable life, and that the discovery on the copper lode is made at 60 fms. from the surface, it is an extraordinary property. At Ewais Efan or Bryn Moir, also in this district, a very important discovery is stated to have been made; I have not yet seen it. This must eventually be a very great mining district.

**BAMFFYLLT MINES.**—The fact of these mines, as they now are developing, increasing their supplies to upwards of 37 tons, which produced the large sum of 7441. 3s. 6d., or 20s. 6d. per ton, promises to open out a new era in this locality, and to encourage neighbouring mines to greater activity. No doubt when the Bamffyllt shafts have been further opened, and all her lodes tested, the returns will be considerably increased. If, as is said, the mine be approaching a dividend state, the proprietors will not begrudge capital to thoroughly carry it out with spirit. The produce of the ore is most satisfactory, being 3s. 9d. per ton higher than the richest parcel sold in Cornwall at the corresponding time, and nearly four times the price of the average of last sale. This mine may possibly solve the question, whether copper in remunerative quantities is to be found at a greater distance from granite outcrops than three miles, as this mine is fully cleared from that rock. On this subject I know authorities are divided in opinion, which each as confidently asserts is correct. It may open a useful and instructive discussion, which I know you are anxious to cultivate; I shall, therefore, endeavour to keep you in correct information as to the state and prospects of the mine, whose history has become now almost a public property, and of world-wide celebrity. —HARVEY MILL: North Molton, June 28.

**POWY CONSOLS.**—This mine is looking very well, and the cause of her not paying a dividend at the last meeting was, that the large balance in hand should be reserved for the purpose of fully developing the mine. To work it effectually, an old shaft must be sunk deeper, which will take a considerable time before completed. In the meantime dividends will be made, but not so regularly as heretofore. No doubt can be entertained but that this will be as equally profitable as the adjacent mine, Par Consols.

**WHEAL RHYTH.**—From the advance in the price of tin, the workings in the old part of this mine are being resumed, and the results will no doubt amply repay the outlay.

**EAST ROSEWARNE** is on the eve of important discoveries. From the lengthened and lucid report of Capt. W. C. Vivas, they are daily expecting to cut the north and south lodes. At the 13 ft. level, on the north lode, they have a lode gone down in the bottom of the level, 30 fms. in length, worth fully 20s. per fm.

**WHEAL TALACK.**—The engine-shaft is progressing rapidly, in a beautiful country for making copper ore. In about 6 feet further sinking two lodes will form a junction, when a course of copper ore is expected. The ends both east and west in the 10 are being pushed on with energy, and the shoot of tin in the eastern end will be shortly met with. The shaft in the south Trowan lode is likewise progressing satisfactorily. This is a good speculation, provided that the lodes are properly developed, but to accomplish this it will be necessary that a liberal expenditure should be incurred.

**ROSEWARNE UNITED—WHEAL HENDER—MR. TREDINNICK.**—Those who know the real value of Mr. Tredinnick's opinions and remarks would not take the trouble to notice them, but as some persons may be misled, and may overlook even his inconsistencies, I would draw attention to some of his observations in last week's Journal. Mr. Tredinnick states that Captain William Richards, of Redruth, is "one of the most talented and scientific miners of the day," in which I agree with him, and I would add, one of the most honest. In another place, Mr. Tredinnick speaks very unfavourably of the Rosewarne and Wheal Hend; and with regard to the locality in which these mines are situated, he remarks, "the strata is not legitimate, and the bunnies of ore are shallow, and very superficial," &c. Capt. William Richards, of Redruth, and his friends, have been large shareholders in Rosewarne and Hend since the present companies were formed, while Capt. Richards is, I believe, one of the committee of management of both mines, and I understand has just purchased a large share in the Wheal Hend. Would Capt. Richards, who Mr. Tredinnick admits is one of the most talented and scientific miners of the day, be thus connected with these mines if he thought the "strata was not legitimate?" But Mr. Tredinnick's remarks are nothing but a tissue of the suppression of truth, and suggestion of falsehood. He wishes people to believe that the mines in the Rosewarne district have all been proved in depth, and found poor. Now, how does the case stand? Rosewarne United itself is only yet about 60 fathoms from surface, and it is well known that in most of the richest mines there are productive and profitable grounds, and that when the latter are passed through the lode becomes as good, or better than ever. Take even Alfred Consols, and Great Alfred (to which Mr. Tredinnick refers very favourably), which are only about a mile to the west of Rosewarne, and which were worked to the 43, and being poor at that depth were abandoned. They were subsequently resumed by others, and the results are well known. Alfred Consols has divided nearly 90,000l. to this time from the deeper levels. Both these mines had poor floors after having had very productive lodes in the shallow levels. Greener and Wheal Abraham, one mile south of Rosewarne, were worked by several companies, and (particularly Wheal Abraham) turned out exceedingly rich, I believe, 300 fathoms deep. Relistian, adjoining West Rosewarne, was worked to the 50 or 60 fathom level, was then suspended because poor, and afterwards taken up by other adventurers, who came into ore about the 70, and continued good to the 140. Herland was worked to the 140, but had occasional poor floors. Copper Bottom (now Hend) was very rich to the 40, and was worked only to the 60, when the funds of the company became low, and the operations were abandoned. The present company is erecting a steam engine on a middle lode, not formerly worked. There are several lodes which are believed to be those now being worked in Trewole, and with every prospect of success there, as well as in Hend. Now all these mines are in the immediate locality of, and surrounding, Rosewarne, and it will be seen that where the operations have been carried down the deeper levels have been the best; unproductive channels of ground have been passed through, during which nervous shareholders took fright, and gave up their shares, and knowing "Mining Engineers" (see Mr. Tredinnick's signature last week) asserted that the ore was "unbottomed," and the district a shallow one. I may also mention that Treawen was worked by two or three sets of adventurers before the 100 fms. level was reached, on account of the "poor floors." The present company have descended 150,000l. from the 100 downwards. Par Consols had rich courses of ore, then a poor floor for some distance, after that rich again, and still so; in fact, very few of our profitable mines have not met with similar circumstances, and this has been the main cause of so many abandonments, followed by works resumed and rich mines. Perhaps Mr. Tredinnick may believe that although Capt. Richards is one of the most talented and scientific miners of the day, he (Mr. Tredinnick) is superior in practical experience and judgment. Mr. Tredinnick has been the promoter of the following mines in the last few years:—Buller and Basset United, South Carn Brea, and Wheal Hend, Ob. Tolgus United, South Gornard, &c. Some of which he has prognosticated for some years past were to be the prizes of the following year. Can he inform us how much ore he has sold from the whole batch? Is the total quantity from the lot 30 tons?—W. B.: Redruth, July 28.

**WHEAL MARGERY—PRIDEN.**—It would be well if those interested in this mine were to have it inspected, as opinions seem to differ as to its appearance. In Saturday's Journal, in the Notabilia column, a statement is made which does not at all accord with my information. The mine, as I believe, has been very poor for a long time, opening no ore ground, except a kindly ore lode in the shaft; and the shoot of tin referred to as the south lode, so far from improving, became in a few days after the meeting nearly worthless, and is so still. A few weeks since it was stated that PRIDEN had cut a lode in the shaft worth 160s. per fm. This should be enquired into, as I cannot learn that even any improvement in the mine had taken place.

**WHEAL TREMAYNE.**—R. Williams, J. Williams, July 27: At the boundary engine-shaft, the shaftmen have secured the same to the 103 fms. level. They will commence on Wednesday next cutting bearer holes, &c., for fixing a plunger-lift in the 103; in the same level, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branches, the branches are yielding stones of tin, having a kindly appearance. The stops in the back of the same level is yielding low price tin. In the 103 fms. level, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branches, the branches are a little disordered by small spar cross-course; the branches are now worth 14s. per fm. The stop in the Hend, of the same level, east and west of shaft, are worth on an average 15s. per fm. The stops in the bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branches, the branches are worth on an average 7s. per fm.; in the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 6s. per fm.

**WREY CONSOLS.**—W. Williams, July 29: We have both walls of the lode, which are 30 ft. apart, and we have resumed the driving east in the same direction as the adit has been driven previous to cross-cutting. The portion of the lode we are now carrying is impregnated with malleable and yellow copper ore and mudiic; we have no jack in the lode now as heretofore. Ere long we shall have a productive lode.

**LONDON, HARWICH, AND CONTINENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY (Limited).**—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, the meeting for the appointment of the official liquidator (who must be the official assignee) and trade liquidator, for winding-up the affairs of this company, was held. Mr. Pennell (the official assignee) and Mr. Barton (advertising agent and creditor to the extent of 865l.) were appointed. The liabilities of the company are supposed to be about 3000l., and Mr. Pennell stated that nothing whatever had come to hand in the shape of assets. The Commissioners declined the consideration of contested proofs until the next meeting, which will be held on Nov. 4. The directors were Col. W. P. Waugh (director of the London and Eastern Banking Company, since a bankrupt), Messrs. R. L. Leslie, Wm. Shaw, George Grant, F. C. Zillman, H. Ward, J. E. Pantar, A. Wallis, Mr. Henry Durrant, and Capt. Raymond. Messrs. Rymer, Murray, and Rymer were the solicitors, and Hume Greenfield the secretary. Mr. Linklater appeared for the creditors, and Mr. Lawrence for the directors. Mr. Frith's proof was objected to on the ground that he was a shareholder, and liable to contribute to the assets of the company.

Our Hull correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) report that the market for railway shares continues in an unexcited state, and prices do not show any material variation. The Indian news seems to be considered not very unfavourable, but cautious operators wait for details, especially as the money market seems arrested in its tendency towards much greater ease, so apparent a short time ago.

LEAD AND TIN.—The Quarterly Returns of Lead and Tin will be published in next week's Journal. We shall be glad to receive information, that the particulars may be given as correctly as possible.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, July 31, 1857.

COPPER.	£. s. d.	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Copper wire .....	p. lb. 0 13 -	Swedish, in kegs .....	21 10 0-23 0 0
ditto tubes .....	0 13 1/2 - 1 4	to arrive .....	21 10 0-21 15 0
Sheeting and bolts ..	0 11 -	Ditto, in faggots .....	22 10 0-23 0 0
Bottoms .....	0 11 1/2 - 1 2	English, Spring .....	18 0 0-23 0 0
Old (Kishange) .....	0 11 1/2 -	QUICKSILVER .....	p. lb. 0 2 4 (nom.)
Best selected .....	p. 10s 0 -	SPELTEN.	Per Ton.
Tough cake .....	117 0 -	Foreign .....	30 10 0-30 15 0
Tin .....	117 0 -	To arrive .....	30 15 0 -
South American .....	117 0 -		
		IRON.	Per Ton.
		Bar, Welsh, in London ..	8 7 6-8 10 0
		Ditto, to arrive .....	8 0 -
		Nail rods .....	9 0 -
		St. Stafford, in London ..	9 0-10 0 0
		Bar, ditto .....	9 10 0-9 12 6
		Hoops, ditto .....	10 10 0-11 0 0
		Sheet, single .....	11 0 0-11 10 0
		Pig, No. 1, in Wales .....	4 10 0-5 0 0
		Refined metal, ditto .....	5 10 0-5 15 0
		Bar, common, ditto .....	7 0 0-7 5 0
		Ditto, railway, ditto .....	7 0 0-7 5 0
		Ditto, Swed. in Lon. ....	14 10 0-15 0 0
		In stock to arrive .....	15 0 0-16 0 0
		Pig, No. 1, in Clyde .....	3 14 0-3 15 0
		Ditto, in Tyne and Tees ..	3 11 0-3 15 0
		Ditto, forge .....	3 10 0 -
		Staffordshire Forge Pig ..	4 15 0-5 0 0
		Welsh Forge Pig .....	3 15 0-4 0 0
		LEAD.	
		English Pig .....	24 0 0-24 10 0
		Ditto sheet .....	25 0 -
		Ditto, lead .....	26 0 0-26 5 0
		Ditto white .....	27 0 0-28 10 0
		Ditto patent shot .....	27 10 0 -
		Spanish, in bond .....	23 10 0-23 15 0
		American .....	none.
		Brass (sheet) .....	p. lb. 11d.-12d.
		Wire .....	11 1/2d.-11 3/4d.
		Tubes .....	13d.-14 1/2d.
			At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The market remains almost in the same position as last reported, and the prices of all metals are fully maintained.

**COPPER.**—This metal is much firmer than last week, and there is no prospect of a fall.

**IRON.**—The state of affairs in India has had some influence in checking business. Orders for iron, consequently, are scarce; but should favourable news arrive, no doubt orders will come in freely. In pigs a good business has been done, but almost entirely for export and consumption.

**LEAD.**—In good demand, prices decidedly firm.

**TIN.**—High prices spoken of in Holland have experienced a slight fluctuation at the commencement of this week, but have since recovered themselves, and Banca is now quoted in Holland for 87 fls. English continues very firm.

**SPELTEN.**—But little business is doing in this metal, and it remains in the same condition as spoken of last week.

**TIN-PLATES.**—Still continue to advance in price, and 6d. per box more is demanded by makers, and if high prices of tin still continue, it is not improbable they will still further advance.

**STEEL.**—Swedish kept still very scarce.

**QUICKSILVER.**—There are many orders in the market for this metal, and though now nominally quoted at 2s. 4d. per lb., it is exceedingly difficult to be obtained.

**LIVERPOOL, JULY 30.**—Our metal market during the past week has exhibited no new feature of moment. For Welsh bars the demand is improving, and for rails, both of Welsh and Staffordshire qualities, considerable orders are in the market, and prices show an upward tendency—advanced rates having been already paid, in fact, for several large parcels. The best brands of Staffordshire iron continue to be in fair request, sufficient, at all events, to maintain without difficulty current quotations, and in some instances even to enable makers to demand somewhat increased rates. Inferior makes are still to be obtained at much reduced rates, but upon the whole the trade may be reported as being in a healthy position. With Scotch Pig-iron a dull feeling generally continues to prevail, operators still cautiously watching the position of the market from day to day. The demand for shipping purposes is reported as improving, the shipments for the week being 10,437 tons, against 8127 tons for the corresponding week of last year, or an excess of 2310 tons. English Tin firmly maintains its position as to prices, with a good demand, notwithstanding the recent rapid advances. Tin-plates show a tendency to a further advance, makers being generally indifferent as to selling. The price of copper continues to be strongly upheld, and considerable enquiry exists for this metal. The demand for lead appears to be rather easier; there is no important alteration in price. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 7 1/2s. 6d. to 7 1/2s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 140s. per ton; common bar, 141s.; refined block, 144s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 38s. to 38s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 38s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 25s. per ton; English pig, 24s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 117s. per ton; best selected, 120s.; sheeting and bolt, 1s. 1d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheeting, 11 1/2d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 20s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 60s. to 60s. per ton.

**MINES.**—We have had a week of vague rumours and reports, all tending to affect business transactions and cause fluctuations in prices, especially in the funds; but, taken altogether, the mining market has been active, and a few mines in which improvements have been reported have not only been in demand, but large transactions have taken place in them.

Among these, South Carn Brea shares rose from 4 and 5, to 8, but left off at 6, sellers. St. Day United shares have been much sought after, and rose from 1 to 1 1/2, leaving off buyers at 2s.; the mine is reported as having improved, and shares likely to recover the depression caused by the fear, which is now considered groundless, that the mine would be affected by the water from Consols. United Mines shares, also affected from the same cause, have been enquired for, but no sellers at the low quotations offered. In tin mines, a good business has been done. Margaret shares advanced to 70, 72, but at the latter part of the week slightly gave way, and left off at 68; Wheal Reeth, 35 to 40; Providence Mines, 75 to 80; Kitty (Lant), 20, 21, 22; Par Consols for some reason appear to be flatter, at 20 to 21; Drake Walls, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Balmora in demand, at 2 1/2 to 3, but not much business done; St. Ives Consols enquired for. Several lead mines have again advanced in price. Mary Ann to 48, 50, buyers, and few sellers. Trelawny, 26; a dividend of 1s. per share was declared at the meeting on Monday, and the mine looks well. Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 8, and in request; Wheal Wrey shares continue flat, at 6 1/2 to 6, and Treveltha at 2 to 2 1/2; South Frances, 27s. to 28s.; Buller, 300 to 310; West Seton, 300 to 310; Condurrow, 125 to 130. Basset dealt in at 220 to 230; at the meeting, on Tuesday, a proposition will be brought forward for separating the south from the north mine, a separation we advocated a year or two ago; the south mine has been a constant drag upon the north, or profitable part, and the dividends have been rendered smaller than they would otherwise have been had the expenses of the south mine been met by returns. Great South Tolgus, 16 to 16 1/2; the mine this time samples 407 tons of good ore, just double the last. East Russell shares have been very much in demand, at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; North Basset, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2, but more business doing than for some time past. Grenville shares have been in great request, at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; but the market has been cleared, and the present holders so firm that shares are difficult to get, and a course of ore would cause a great rise. Tehidy, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and more enquired for; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 4, and very little doing; Gawton United, 3. Sortridge Consols, 2 to 2 1/2, ex div.; the shares have not been quite so firm, though the mine still looks well. Wheal Edward, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Alfred Consols, 17 to 17 1/2, quiet; Great Alfred, 8 to 8 1/2, and several transactions reported; East Alfred shares have been extensively dealt in, at 3 to 3 1/2; Hingston Down, 24 to 25; Pendean, 12 to 13, and not so much doing this week as last; Botallack, 28s. to 27s.; Nantoes and Penrhyn, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; North Downs, 1 1/2; Wheal Harriett, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, but not much business doing; Boiling Well, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Devon Great Consols, 430 to 440, ex div.; Craddock Moor, 45; Margery, 10 1/2 to 11. Ball and Lanarth, 3 to 3 1/2; it is expected to get to work at the flat-roof shaft in about a week, which will throw great light on the mine; nothing has been done at this shaft since

the water overpowered the works, and when the lode was cut in it, many months ago, shares rose to nearly 20s. Rosewarne, 30, 31, and more doing; East Tolgus shares in demand, at 50 to 55; Kelly Bray, 3 to 4; Tamar Consols remain firm, at 27s. to 29s. West Caradon, 130, rather flat; the dividend declared on Thursday was 2s. per share. Tincroft, 3 1/2 to 4, Penkella, 5 to 6; North Frances, 10 to 12, and continue flat, though the appearances are more favourable in the shaft; South Tolgus, 125 to 135; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 90 to 95; West Basset is looking better, but shares do not move, 27 to 28; North Crofty, 3 1/2, 3 3/4; West Alfred, 30, 35; North Levant, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

## Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

**SATURDAY, JULY 25.**—Alfred Consols, 17 to 17 1/2; Drake Walls, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Russell, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 4; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Wheal Edward, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2.  
**SUNDAY.**—Boiling Well, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; East Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; East Rosewarne, 14s. to 16s.; East Russell, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; East Tamar, 11s. to 12s.; Great Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 4; North Basset, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; South Carn Brea, 7s. to 8s.; St. Day United, 1 to 1 1/2; Tamar Consols, 27s. to 28s.; Wheal Edward, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheal Kitty (Lant), 20 to 21; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46.  
**TUESDAY.**—Alfred Consols, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; East Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; East Russell, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Great Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 4; Nantoes and Penrhyn, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Providence Mines, 75 to 77 1/2; Tamar Consols, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheal Grenville, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheal Harriett, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 72; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46; Wheal Wrey, 5 1/2 to 6.  
**WEDNESDAY.**—Alfred Consols, 17 to 17 1/2; Drake Walls, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; East Russell, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Great Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 4; North Basset, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; South Carn Brea, 7s. to 8s.; St. Day United, 1 to 1 1/2; Tamar Consols, 27s. to 28s.; Wheal Edward, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheal Kitty (Lant), 20 to 21; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 72; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46; Wheal Wrey, 5 1/2 to 6.  
**THURSDAY.**—Alfred Consols, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; Drake Walls, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; East Russell, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Great Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 4; North Basset, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; South Carn Brea, 7s. to 8s.; St. Day United, 1 to 1 1/2; Tamar Consols, 27s. to 28s.; Wheal Edward, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheal Kitty (Lant), 20 to 21; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 72; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46; Wheal Wrey, 5 1/2 to 6.  
**FRIDAY.**—Drake Walls, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; East Russell, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Great Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 4; North Basset, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; South Carn Brea, 7s. to 8s.; St. Day United, 1 to 1 1/2; Tamar Consols, 27s. to 28s.; Wheal Edward, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheal Kitty (Lant), 20 to 21; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 72; Wheal Mary Ann, 45 to 46; Wheal Wrey, 5 1/2 to 6.

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted:—

**MONDAY.**—Lady Bertha, 3 1/2; North Wheal Basset, 13 1/2; Wheal Edward, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Mariquita, 3 1/2. Transactions, though not officially marked: East Alfred, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; North Basset, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4.  
**TUESDAY.**—Devon Great Consols, 44 1/2; Imperial Brazilian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.  
**WEDNESDAY.**—Great South Tolgus, 16 1/2; Par Consols, 20; Vale of Towry, 4; Wheal Mary Ann, 45; Santiago de Cuba, 2 1/2; United Mexican, 3 1/2. Transactions, though not officially marked: North Basset, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; Vale of Towry, 4; Basset, 12 to 12 1/2; West Basset, 27; Catherine and Jane Consols, 12s.; East Alfred, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2.  
**THURSDAY.**—Alfred Consols, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; North Wheal Basset, 13; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheal Edward, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Imperial Brazilian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.  
**FRIDAY.**—Great Wheal Vor, 3 1/2; Linares Mines, 7 1/2.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the six months ending June 30, and also as compared with the corresponding six months of 1856, extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.	1856.	1857.	Increase.
Coals and culm .....	£1,263,038	£1,486,150	£223,112
Hardwares and cutlery .....	1,703,246	1,901,142	197,896
Machinery.—Steam-engines .....	£358,597	£534,861	176,264
and parts .....	731,979	1,145,076	413,097
Other sorts .....	4,063,680	5,067,229	1,003,549
<b>Metals:—</b>			
Iron—Pig .....	5,686,496	5,261,189	425,307
Bar, bolt, and rod .....	3,166,927	3,351,454	184,527
Wire .....	89,992	98,396	8,404
Cast .....	317,635	403,302	85,667
Wrought .....	1,903,192	2,064,323	161,131
Steel, unwrought .....	341,259	275,454	65,805
Copper—Unwrought .....	71,068	1,216,597	1,145,529
Sheet, nails, &c. ....	803,570	844,953	41,383
Wrought .....	71,068	1,216,597	1,145,529
Brass .....	49,184	62,602	13,418
Lead, pig, sheet, shot, &c. ....	256,414	303,423	47,009
Lead ore, litharge, &c. ....	78,055	108,338	30,283
Tin, unwrought .....	105,292	140,189	34,897
Tin-plates .....	694,499	799,781	105,282
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>£12,957,534</b>	<b>£14,898,089</b>	<b>£1,940,555</b>

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3730 tons of ore were sold, realising 23,267l. 15s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1367l. 15s.; average produce, 6 1/2; average price, 6s. 4d. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 246 tons 19 cwt. The sale at Camborne, on Thursday, will be 3662 tons.



At the Great Hwas Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. C. Hwas in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the shareholders of £10,135. 14s. 6d. The reports are inserted in another column in *extenso*. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, Mr. Charles, and Capt. Webb.

At West Wheel Mine meeting, held July 22, at Anderton's Hotel (Mr. T. Painter in the chair), the accounts, having been audited by Messrs. Low and Baker, were produced and found correct. The committee were authorized to engage a superintending agent, to assist Capt. Tregouga. The report of Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath Mines, was read, and considered satisfactory. Captain Thomas, in his report, says that the main lode in West Wheel, which is probably productive, is a continuation of the lode in this mine; and provided about 150 tons per week could be obtained for mangle, all available ground should be worked. The 50, west of Tippet's shaft, had not a full trial. In order to prove the mine, the engine-shaft should be sunk about 10 fms. deeper. A vote of thanks was passed to the auditors, also to the Chairman and committee, when the proceedings terminated.

At Great Wheel Fortune meeting, on July 24, the accounts showed—Mine cost, 20951. 3s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 10661. 15s. 7d.; engine, 9101. Noell's account, 15171. 15s. 10d.; dues and sundries, 2101. 12s. 1d.—Balance last audit, 11891. 15s. 6d.; calls received, 5121. 12s. 1d.; black tin sold, 26441. 17s. 6d.; arsenic and old iron, 1511. 15s. 6d.; cash account, 541. 6s.; leaving balance against mine, 10291. 3s. 4d. A call of 11s. per share was made. Capt. J. Daniel and B. Fryer reported that the tribute department was much the same as it had been for the last three months, and an equal quantity of tin was expected to be returned for the next quarter.

At the Wheel Grenville meeting, on Friday, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At West Polberro Mine special general meeting, on July 24, it was resolved by a large majority to continue the operations on the mine, and a call of 2s. per share was made. It was also resolved that any shareholder wishing to relinquish the whole or any portion of his holding should be allowed to do so, on giving notice to the secretary in writing, on or before Aug. 10; and that 2s. 6d. per share should be allowed as the value of the plant to retiring shareholders. In order to reduce the agency expenses, it was resolved that the office of secretary and purser be combined, and that Mr. Alfred should be appointed, at 41s. per month; that the office of Capt. Havens, at a reduction of 37s. per month in his salary, be accepted; and that Messrs. Bush, Dullaway, Freeman, Kelly, and Pearce be appointed the committee. A letter from the Duchy Office, agreeing to reduce the dues to 1-50th, was read, and gave general satisfaction.

At West Alfred Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 5641. 4s. 11d.; labour cost, April and May, 4211. 12s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 3091. 13s. 7d.; Captain Richard Stevens, for section of mine, 101. 10s.; London expenses, four months, 391. 4s. 8d.—Call of 11s. per share, made May 28, 5631. 4s.; copper ore sold, 7251. 3s. 11d.; leaving balance against shareholders, 4611. 17s. 10d. A call of 9s. per share was made. The committee of management were authorized to continue the operations for the next two months.

At the East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against mine of 2651. 2s. 11d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The resignation of Capt. W. C. Vivian was accepted, and Capt. J. Debridge appointed in his place. Messrs. Stevens, Hallett, Matthews, and Hanley, were appointed the committee of management, and requested to call a special meeting, to forfeit all shares in arrears of the call made April 28. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Williams in the chair), Mr. Livingston was appointed secretary, in the place of Mr. Post. The auditors reported that the total deficiency of the late secretary was 4931. 5s. 11d., against which furniture secured by bill of sale was expected to realize from 1501. to 2001. Messrs. Williams, Nicholls, and Orr were re-elected the committee of management, with the addition of Mr. Peter Watson. A resolution was passed to indemnify the committee of Messrs. Gill and Son, and the proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—A general meeting was held immediately after, when the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 6001. 13s. 6d.; calls received, 4981. 12s. 10d.; received for carriage, 191. 4s. 9d.; ore sold, 1351. 5s. 11d.; 1231. 10s. 1d.—Labour cost, March, April, and May, 5231. 14s.; merchants' bills, 2561. 19s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 4931. 5s. 11d. Messrs. Williams, Orr, Nicholls, and Peter Watson were appointed a committee.

At Kingston Down Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 10101. 0s. 7d.; cash and interest from Overend, Gurney, and Co., 10091. 1s.; ore sold, 19561. 5s. 3d.; carriage, 691. 5s. 11d.—Call of 11s. per share, made April 15, 20081. 14s.; office expenses, 311. 4s. 6d.; Overend and Co. loan, 7001.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 13001. 15s. 3d. Captain William Richards reported that the stopes and pitches turned out equal to expectations, and the machinery was all in good working condition.

At North Wheel Robert meeting, to be held on Thursday, the accounts will show—Balance last audit, 531. 4s. 11d.; ore sold, 18781. 4s. 10d.; sundries, 15s.—19321. 4s. 9d.—Mine cost, 16291. 15s.; office expenses, 291. 13s. 10d.; dues, 1701. 0s. 11d.; sundries, 131. 15s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 881. 16s. 4d. The committee state that, according to the manager's report, the returns of ore will fully meet the costs, even including and during the extra expenditure of the proposed alterations, so that the chief object of the meeting is to pay off the balance standing against the mine on June 30 (2781. 13s. 3d.), and meet the costs for one month, in consequence of sampling 200 tons instead of monthly. It is proposed to make a small call, and to sub-divide the shares into sixths—so that the number would be 6144 instead of 10244. By the improvements which Capt. Richards proposed to effect the saving will be 541. per month, or 6481. per annum, whilst it is estimated that the cost of carrying them out will be 2851.

At Portkellus United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2101. 7s. 3d.; ore sold, 4741. 17s. 8d.—49551. 4s. 11d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 4661. 10s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2391. 14s. 8d. Captain J. B. Wilson reported that a cross-cut had now been started to intersect Wheel Fortune lode, which are said to be very rich, and with the improved price of tin they may look forward for an increased balance at the next account.

Pedn-an-dren United Mines sold, on July 23, 12 tons 3 qrs. 10 lbs. of black tin, for 8851. 15s. 6d., being an average of 73s. 15s. per ton. The mine has been inspected by Capt. Daye, of the Carn Breva Tin and Great South Toigues Copper Mines, as well as several of the most talented men in the West of Cornwall, whose estimates of the present state and prospects are quite equal to that of the three resident agents, Capt. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas, whose report, as under, is dated July 23:—The 90, driving east on Martin's lode, is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, rich, and worth full 801. per fm., letting out quantities of water. The winze in the 80, on the same lode, is worth from 201. to 251. per fm. The 80 is driving in the granite eastward, and has a very kindly appearance, though unproductive at present. The winze in the 70, on the same lode, is worth 501. per fm. Both the 60 and 90, driving east, have considerable low-price stamping power. In the 55, a cross-cut is driving south to cut Martin's lode. Bragg's shaft will be resumed sinking this week, and ground out in the 68 preparatory for angle-bolt, to enable the summen to make the earliest preparations for sinking the present engine-shaft below the 90, it being found by correct drilling that the engine-shaft and Martin's lode will intersect Skinner's lode, and form a junction at or about the 106.

By the report of Capt. J. B. Pascoe, from Great Wheel Busy, we note they have two important discoveries; a course of tin in the 80, of which the average samples give 15 ozs. of tin to the 100 12-gallon smokes, and a course of copper ore in the 50 fm. level, 2 feet wide. We believe these run of mines will prove the richest in the county.

At Nantons and Penrhyn, 12 fms. of ore ground, worth 1 ton to 1½ ton per fm. have just been passed through in the 30, and at several other points valuable discoveries are looked for very shortly.

At Penhalbarva, the shaft is down about 6 fathoms under the adit. In about a fortnight the engine will probably be at work, and in about two months afterwards the lode will be cut in the 12, where (looking at the long run of ore ground passed through in the shallow adit, and best in the bottom) the most successful results may be confidently expected. The first parcel of lead ore sold last week at the high price of 221. 10s. per ton.

At the United Mexican Mining Association meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance of assets in London of 92561. 1s. 6d. The retiring directors and auditors were Messrs. J. B. Pascoe, J. B. Wilson, and Philip a new director. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

At the Strathbryn Mining and Smelting Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Thomas Winkworth in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 14471. 10s. 10d. The board of directors were re-elected, and the election of Capt. J. M. Anderson, Mr. E. Johnson, and Mr. C. L. Webb confirmed. The auditors were reappointed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

At the Cologne Mining Company annual general meeting, at the London Tavern, on Friday, Mr. Parke Pittar, in taking the chair, regretted the absence of Mr. Thomas, who had been engaged on the mines in the present position, they were unable to work. The extent of their property was over 70 miles, and when the sale was made there would be valuable mines to work, which would be to the advantage of all concerned. The flight of Mr. Hodgskin had made the duties of the council very onerous, and had embarrassed them. In the Vahberg, which was originally worked for copper, and which resulted in a course of iron ore, there was now manganese to be met with, which would, he hoped, prove very remunerative. The railway, which was being completed, would materially help them in the transit of their ores. The meeting was also called for the purpose of remodelling the statutes; and it was also necessary that the signatures of the shareholders present should be appended to all meetings, in conformity with the laws of Prussia; also for the election of two members of the council, who retired in the usual rotation; and Col. Hay, who, from living distant from town, could not attend to the duties required. Such confidence was entertained in the undertaking that two members of the council were ready to advance money on the ore raised on the mine, and he was willing to do so at the usual rate of interest allowed in Prussia, which would not exceed 6 per cent. The accounts were passed, a statement of which appeared in our Journal of last week, and the resolution passed at last meeting, authorising sale of such mines which they could not work owing to want of funds, confirmed; it was also resolved that the meetings should be held in Aug. instead of July. In reply to a shareholder, the Chairman observed the reports were always inserted in the *Mining Journal*, but any shareholder could at any time see them at the offices. The two retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. Oswald J. Younghouse, in the room of Col. Hay, a vote of thanks to Col. Curtis, for his services and endeavours in favour of the company, and the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

At the Australian Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. F. Davis in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of company of 861. 4s. Complaints were made of Mr. Forster's negligence in corresponding with the directors, who have repeatedly urged him to report fortnightly. Messrs. R. F. Davis, G. Palmer, and J. M. Currie, Esq., Mr. E. Johnson, and Mr. C. L. Webb confirmed. The auditors were reappointed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

At the North British Australasian Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Eustace Anderson in the chair), the resolutions, 79 in number, proposed at the meeting held July 13, with certain alterations, were confirmed. The proceedings, reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mines Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. John Whitehead in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of company, 6591. 18s. 9d. Messrs. G. D'O. Gowan and J. Whitehead were re-elected directors. A detailed report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. George Harris in the chair), the accounts showed, balance against mine, 1611. 1s. 6d. Mr. Dunsford stated, that since the date of the accounts, the greater part of the calls in arrears had been paid; the real available balance would, therefore, be about 16001., exclusive of 6001. deposited with the Prussian Government.

At Port Bowen New Mining Company meeting (Capt. Charlotte in the chair), the report of Capt. Clemens was read, and a resolution passed recommending the directors to consider amongst themselves the propriety of cutting the adit suggested by Capt. Clemens. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have received a report from their agents in Spain, dated Palah, July 17:—The ground in the 18 fathom level cross-cut, driving south towards the Mill lode, is a little more favourable than it has been. The lode in the 18 fm. level, driving east of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of hard and soft quartz, mixed with prisms. The lode in the rise above the 8 fm. level, east of River shaft, is 8 ft. wide, composed of hard quartz, and a branch of ore on the north part of it worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in No. 1 stop, in the back of the 18, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in No. 2 stop, in the back of the 18 fm. level, driving east of River shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in No. 3 stop, in the back of the 18 fm. level, east of Butler's winze, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in No. 4 stop, in the back of the same level, and west of the same winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in No. 5 stop, in the bottom of the 8 fm. level, west of Butler's winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the adit level, driving south-west on the floor, or slide lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed of floor, prisms, and quartz, and a little water coming out of it. The lode in the adit level, driving east of Pinta's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of floor, a little quartz, with stones of ore in it. The lode in the 8 fm. level, driving east of Antonio's winze, is 9 in. wide, composed of floor, and some small stones of ore.—House Lode. The lode in the adit level, driving east of the old shaft, is 6 inches wide, composed of floor, and a small string of black ore and mangle, nothing to value.—Oak Shaft: The ground in this shaft is without alteration to notice, but there is a large stream of water coming out of the bottom of it, towards the south side, and which we think is coming from the north lode.—Carvalhal: The lode in the adit level, driving east on the G lode, is 2 feet wide, composed of mangle and quartz. Ore dressed in for the month of June, 69 tons.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices from Mr. Z. Walls, dated July 24. The newly-discovered ore from the Erse Kanner is not so good going forward as when last reported. We are now putting in a stail, and shall commence to stop both east and bottom. The lode is worth 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fathom, and the bottom 12. The lode in the 8 fm. level, driving east from No. 3 Blinnig's shaft, is a fine course of ore, and the mine throughout is looking well. Carter's shaftmen commenced on Monday last. We have now 70 miners employed.

The Alton Mining Association have their report from June 27 to July 11.—RATES: During the last few days, the lode in the stop under the 10 presents a more settled appearance, and the ore more compact than for some time past. In the shallow adit stop the lode is about 4 ft. wide, yielding rich purple ore, and looks exceedingly promising. In the south-east workings we are opening on several small veins, but, up to this time, have not met with anything of importance. In the course of next week we purpose employing four men to explore some of the promising veins exposed to view at the surface. The water is again sinking in the 30, but another fortnight will probably elapse before operations can be resumed in these workings.—OLD MINE: The lode in winze No. 1 still looks well, yielding 6 tons of ore per fm.; this working has opened out nearly 140 tons of ore during the last month, and from present appearance we anticipate equally favourable results in the ensuing quarter. We have not intersected the lode in No. 2 winze yet; the ground has latterly been hard and troublesome, but it seems rather easier again in the present bottom. In the winze under the shallow level there is no material change since last report.—MICHELL'S: The pitches in the mine are rather poor, consequently many of the tributors have left them for a short time, preferring to work during the summer months on the backs of the several lodes laid open at surface, where the ore is generally found to be of better quality and more remunerative than that raised from the deeper workings. There is no change in either of the cross-cuts calling for remark since our last report. The tributors continue to work on the back of the lode, but it is rather small, and not quite so ore in some of the pitches as before.—MEXICO: The weather being favourable the men have commenced working their several places opened here last summer; the back or sides of this can be traced fully 100 fms., and it is generally small—varying from 3 to 18 in. in width, composed chiefly of carbonate of iron, quartz, copper ore, and mangle. Several of the smelters having been sent to the mines, part of them are employed to open on the backs of some of the most promising lodes—four are sent to sink on a lode about 30 fms. to the west, and parallel with the old mine lode; we have long considered this to be a very promising one, and well worthy of a trial, the back of it has been opened for 70 or 80 fms. in length, where, in most instances, good gossan and yellow ore has been met with. We regret to learn that our reports latterly have not been so explanatory as desirable, it has always been our endeavour to lay before you the true appearances of the different workings, noting all changes, &c., we considered worthy of remark; you may, however, rely on our attention to this subject in future.—C. TREASURE.

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Raiput	43	8	3-44
Old Mine	10	5	5-00
United Mines	8	5	0-40
Micheil's	10	5	0-55
Thomas's	6	15	0-90
Total	167		10-29

The Queenan Mining Association have the following report, dated June 5:—Lode E: The top-stopes on the new Lode E, east and west of the winze, being worked away nearly to the 10, we have commenced to sink the winze on the lode below the 10, and have as yet no reason to fear the continuation of the ore in depth. The stopes eastward from the winze appear to have extended as far as the producing ground in that direction, though there are a few spots of ore in the end, which will now be examined. Westward from the winze, the stopes which threatened to become poorer is now increased to about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 10, driving west on the new Lode E, under the latter stop, shows that the nature of the lode is somewhat irregular, and consequently the same appearances will be met with in taking out the roof. The 10 end west still continues to lay open backs of productive ground, and at present contains a fair quantity of ore, though more disseminated throughout the lode than usual. The cross-cut towards the lode, from shaft No. 2, is being prosecuted with vigour, but the extremely difficult nature of the rock prevents us making corresponding progress. The end driving east towards the junction with Lode D has only been at work during a part of the month, the men having been removed to the surface to assist in the usual summer operations, which meanwhile the great depth of snow remaining, and the stormy state of the weather, have considerably retarded. The improvement in the monthly produce is more attributable to the increased number of hands employed on the cobbing of the accumulated heaps of poor stuff than on greater direct returns from the mines. The snow is gradually disappearing, but the weather being unusually cold for the season, the road down to the borders of the birchwood is still covered in places many feet deep, and for some weeks we shall not be able to get any ore down to the shipping place. The barracks erected for the accommodation of the workmen, who remain at the mines from Monday till Saturday, being in need of repairs, we are now making preparations, and getting material collected for the necessary alterations. Upon the whole, the mine is somewhat less productive at present than it was three months ago. Estimated produce for June:—Lode N—Dredge, 35 tons of 9 per cent.; 3-15 tons copper. Prilla, 6 tons of 20 per cent.; 1-20 tons copper; total, 41 tons ore; 4-35 tons copper.

The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica have made a call of 2s. 6d. per share, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the proprietors at the last meeting, to enable the directors to carry out the works suggested by Mr. Archelaus Tregouga. The call is payable on or before Oct. 31 next, a distant day being appointed in order that the large body of shareholders resident in Jamaica may have ample notice. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, to enable the secretary to get out the notices of call. We are informed that several of the calls have already been paid.

The North British Australasian Company will remove their offices, on Monday next, from Queen-street-place to New Broad-street. Mr. David Budge will continue to fill the office of secretary.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been well supported throughout the week, and considerable business was done yesterday. Peninsular and Oriental changed hands at 68½ to 69; Crystal Palace, 1½; Australian Royal Mail, 2½; Canada, 138 to 142. Joint-Stock Banks were rather weaker, the quotations will be found in the usual column.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been dull, the only transaction officially marked yesterday was Linars, 7½. St. John del Rey closed at 11 to 13; Cobre Copper, 44 to 46, ex div.; United Mexico, 3½ to 3½.

From Australia, we learn that the following vessels, with gold, are on their way to this country from Melbourne:—

Name.	Sailed.	Days at sea.	Gold on board.
Great Britain (s.)	May 20	73	101,647 ozs.
Seiffleur	April 30	95	65,538 ozs.
Lightning	May 9	84	48,866 ozs.
Indomitable (s.)	April 29	94	30,948 ozs.
Summer Cloud	May 11	82	7,981 ozs.
Sardinian	May 14	79	4,982 ozs.
Total ounces			263,922

The value of the above is about 1,055,0001.

FRENCH GOLD.—A specimen of gold sent from Approuague (French Guiana), has just been analysed at the School of Mines, Paris. The nugget was long, with many cavities containing hyaline quartz. The angles were rounded off, but it presented no other sign of having been rolled along by the waters for any length of time. It weighed 38-905 grammes (more than an ounce); its analysis showed that it contained 7-90 of silver, and 92-10 per cent. of gold, being little more than the proportion of silver found in the nuggets from the Arataya and Courrouaye, which were received last year, the proportions being respectively 6-3 and 3-6, from which it appears that these nuggets belong to strata very different from that of Approuague.

OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER.—P. A. Fontaine-Moreau, Paris, provisionally specified an invention which consists of an apparatus with treadles, which, when actuated by the feet of one or more men, put in motion a fly-wheel and pulley. The power thus obtained may be transmitted by any suitable means. The apparatus is composed of two standards, upon which are mounted in suitable bearings a shaft provided with a fly-wheel and pulleys. At the middle of the shaft is a spur wheel, gearing with and receiving motion from another wheel placed underneath, whose axis works in bearings on a central standard. This axis is formed with two reversed cranks. To each crank is fixed a chain or band, fastened at the lower part to a treadle, consisting of a lever working on a fulcrum at the centre. The two lever treadles are placed opposite to each other, and their arms are connected together by cross-pieces, upon which the feet of two men opposite each other are placed, who, by giving an alternate ascending and descending motion to the levers, rotate the cranks, fly-wheel, and pulleys. Instead of two levers, or any suitable number, according to the number of men, may be employed.

PURIFYING SALT.—Mr. L. J. F. Marguerite, Paris, has patented some improvements in purifying rock and sea salt. He takes impure salts and melts them in the open air, in any suitable vessel, and when they take them rest a certain time, during which the earthy parts are precipitated. The chloride of magnesium combined with the salt, decomposes and forms with the water hydrochloric acid and magnesia—the first of these evaporates, the second is precipitated to the bottom. By cooling the mass more or less quickly, larger or smaller crystals are obtained, and these are pounded and sifted. To facilitate this division, the crystals or molten mass may be thrown hot into water saturated with salt. To operate by means of volatilisation, he takes the same description, and heats them red hot on the bottom of a furnace, or on an iron plate heated to redness, on the surface of which a current of air is directed, which carries the vapor arising from the chloride of sodium into a condenser, where they are condensed, and a salt as pure as snow thus obtained.

At the Western Bank of London meeting, on Monday (Mr. Roebuck, M.P., in the chair), a vote of confidence was passed, coupled with an expression of opinion that the efforts directed against him to injure his reputation were vexatious and wholly without foundation, and had been promoted by a mischievous disposition to injure the bank. Mr. Clark, in giving the history of his connection with the bank, stated that after repeated refusals on his part, in consequence of not wishing to leave the Union Bank, he ultimately came to terms, owing to Mr. Rymer frequently pressing him to accept the management; and, on Feb. 9, 1854, Mr. Rymer wrote him from the Western Bank of London office, 4, Whitehall, and in his letter said, "I submitted to the directors of the Western Bank of London the terms which we arranged this morning, upon which you would accept the general management of the bank, and I have now the pleasure of acquainting you that the directors have unanimously ratified those terms, and I enclose you by their authority an official recognition of them. Will you permit me personally to congratulate you upon your appointment, and to express a hope that your connection with the bank may be as agreeable to yourself as I know it will be gratifying to the proprietors and the public?" Yet Mr. Rymer had filed a bill to upset that very agreement; had sworn in his affidavit that he was not actuated by vindictive motives, yet he admitted that he had instigated the plaintiff to file the bill, and he (the plaintiff), after having sold his five shares, had rescinded the bargain, in order to give him a status in carrying on the proceedings.

With next week's MINING JOURNAL we shall give a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, in which will appear—Mining Photographs: "The Captain"—Mems. of Mines and Miners: Davies Gilbert; John Opie; Thos. Fos; Bath; Burnard; Pascoe; William Hensley—Mineral Wealth of Namaqualand—the Produce of Lead and Tin—Californian Mining Stocks: Caution—and several other interesting papers.

LEAD ORES.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Thomas	5	£18 6 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the 27th July.			
East Loyal	70	16 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cwmystwlth	100	16 3 6	ditto
Sold on the 28th July.			
Newtons	100	15 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.			
Mines.	Tons s. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Pedn-an-dren Unit.	4 10 1 11	£30 0 0	£380 7 10—Bisace Co.
ditto	5 14 0 25	73 15 0	421 3 11—ditto
ditto	1 16 1 2	59 0 0	106 19 9—ditto
Sold on the 25th July.			
St. Austell Consols.	10 12 2 0	77 0 0	818 2 6—Enthoven.
ditto	0 6 3 14	62 0 0	21 6 3—ditto
Sold on the 29th July.			
Wendron Consols.	19 10 0 0	—	1450 0 0—Chandour, &c.
Great Wh. Fortune	10 19 0 9	—	861 5 2—Mellanor.

COPPER ORES. Sampled July 15, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 30.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines	96	£7 1 0	South Crinnis	104	£4 11 6
ditto	89	3 13 0	ditto	83	4 9 6
ditto	70	5 4 0	ditto	44	11 12 6
ditto	69	7 12 6	Great Crinnis	95	3 1 0
ditto	67	4 6 0	ditto	87	2 18 6
ditto	39	3 15 0	ditto	21	10 19
ditto	38	3 7 6	St. George	59	5 8 0
Fowey Consols.	98	7 12 6	ditto	52	2 7 6
ditto	89	8 7 6	ditto	17	3 1 0
ditto	84	6 4 6	Craddock Moor	104	9 3 8
ditto	79	5 18 0	ditto	83	9 5 0
ditto	78	6 1 0	Gonamen	71	6 10 6
ditto	70	5 14 0	ditto	29	4 14 0
ditto	29	5 18 6	ditto	24	4 14 0
St. Day United	79	6 9 6	Consols	74	4 7 6
ditto	67	8 16 6	ditto	12	6 3 6
ditto	65	4 15 6	ditto	20	1 11 0
ditto	56	5 13 6	ditto	2	50 12 0
ditto	41	5 8 6	South Wheal Ellen	55	2 13 6
ditto	40	11 5 6	ditto	52	5 9 0
ditto	38	5 16 0	ditto	20	13 15 6
ditto	30	2 5 0	Wheal Ellen	18	3 19 6
ditto	1	28 17 6	ditto	7	8 17 6
South Caradon	93	6 17 6	ditto	7	3 7 0
ditto	88	9 3 0	Old Wheal Basset	35	6 15 0
ditto	69	9 12 6	ditto	9	2 10 0
ditto	59	19 10 6	North Wheal Busy	29	6 7 0
ditto	58	5 14 0	Trethellan	25	2 0 0
Wheal Clifford	91	8 1 0	Great Wheal Leisure	17	2 14 6
ditto	80	5 14 0	South Gorland	14	3 11 0
ditto	83	7 7 6	Great Hwas United	16	4 16 6
ditto	53	5 5 6	Perran United	10	1 14 6
ditto	35	6 12 6	ditto	4	6 1 6
ditto	18	3 10 0	Wheal Henry	8	15 13 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
United Mines	536	£273 1	6	South Wheel Ellen	127	£ 66 0	6		
Wey Consols.	624	322 6	0	Wheal Ellen	63	33 4	5		
Day United	407	269 13	6	Old Wheel Bassett	44	25 15	0		
North Clifford	405	37 6	4	North Wheal Busy	29	19 4	8		
South Crinnis	233	243 7	6	Trethellan	25	50	0		
Great Crinnis	370	185	0	Great W. Lelsure	17	46	6		
St. George	195	77 14	0	South Gornard	14	49	14		
Radcock Moor	187	66 1	7	Gt. Howas United	13	62 14	6		
Penmaenmaen	187	173 19	0	Perran United	10	34 13	0		
Penmaenmaen Consols	164	124 5	7	Wheal Henry	8	125	8		
	158	83 16	0						



# THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**THE GOLD QUESTION.**—In your Notices to Correspondents, last week, I again observe a letter from "Speculator," in which he wishes me to furnish certain information upon this subject. I have already given him my address, and am quite willing to give him every information he may wish, upon application to me, with real name and address; but I must decline occupying space in your valuable Journal to reply to anonymous correspondence, as that can answer no good purpose, more particularly when he can obtain all he requires in a more direct manner.—CHARLES LOW: *Smelting Works, Old Ford, Bow, July 30.*

**SAFETY CAGES.**—Many inventions have been patented for preventing the fall of the cage in case of the rope breaking, but one great objection appears to be, that in every proposal which is anything like effective guide-rods must be used, and the expense is thereby rendered very great. I am aware that it has been proposed to use a St. Andrew's cross, and also to use a pole of greater length than the diameter of the shaft, but in each of these inventions there was the objection that the correct action of the apparatus could not be ensured, and the failure of the action was accompanied by destruction to these in the cage. I do not believe, however, that guide-rods are indispensable, and if colliery owners feel disposed to try the following plan, I am confident it would be attended with success. Let the cage be constructed of four separate sides, connected with triangular pieces, in such a manner that while the rope remained sound they would draw the sides of the cage from the sides of the shaft; the top and bottom series of triangles being connected by rods. The load would be suspended within this cage (all four sides might have openings for the admission of the load), and the triangular pieces would remain in an oblique direction until an accident occurred, the rails carrying the wagon being made fast to the rods connecting the triangles. In the event of the rope breaking, the load would have a powerful tendency to draw down the triangles into a horizontal position, and the consequence would be that the sides of the cage would become firmly pressed against the sides of the shaft, preventing any further descent. The triangles should, of course, be of sufficient strength to bear the load; and if they were so, it is evident that the heavier the load the less the possibility of descent. In many cases the sides of the cage would be unnecessary, as the eight sides of the triangles nearest the shaft would be sufficient to suspend the load by. However, where the ground is soft, or inclined to fall out, the sides should be used, and the openings made in them not larger than absolutely necessary.—A COLLIER: *Wigan, July 25.*

**SULPHURUM.**—The discovery of this new metal, by Mr. John Jones, constitutes a new era in the science of chemistry, which cannot by any means be overrated. Improbable as it may appear, yet that discoveries have shown us that chemistry is yet in its infancy, and from different substances in nature which are now neglected many useful products may be obtained. I am aware of spots where, for the mere cost of breaking, millions of tons of iron pyrites can be got; and as soon as Mr. John Jones has erected works to manufacture this new metal, I should be happy to supply him with any quantity of the material at a low rate. In accord with your correspondent, "E. D. H.," I trust Mr. John Jones will not allow the subject to be left in its present unsatisfactory state, but that he will inform to what uses he intends to apply the metal, as well as the purposes to which it can be applied in arts and manufactures. That the existence of such a substance is contrary to the doctrines of Berzelius, Brande, Ure, and others, in this age of wonders says nothing. From the boldness with which Mr. John Jones propounds his theory, we may reasonably expect that he is practically prepared to prove that which he has asserted so plainly.—GERMANICUS: *Paddington.*

**TO INTERESTING TOURISTS THROUGH CORNWALL.**—The author of this series of papers, in giving his description of the Helford River, has omitted mention of a very curious geological formation of this locality. In this district, numerous lodes exist which might be very profitably worked. In an inlet called Cove (whence large quantities of granite are shipped by the celebrated stone merchants, Messrs. Freeman) is a mass of no ordinary character, the lode, eight in number, containing silver, iron (carbonate or spar), with, of course, oxide, antimony, and copper, in the following proportions:—Assay by Messrs. Mitchell and Son, of Point, near Devon: Gossan from the banks, near surface, from 25 to 50 ozs. of silver to the ton, assayed alone for silver. Assay by Mr. Bawden, of Redruth, of gossan and ore mixed, 4 fms. from surface: Silver, 75 ozs. 14 dwts. 8 grs.; copper, 17½, to the ton. Assay made by a celebrated chemist in Germany, through Messrs. Gley and Lettson, for their work on mineralogy: Copper, 39½; antimony, 23-66; the remainder being made up with other ores, but without any mention of silver. This ore, in my opinion, approaches bournonite as near as possible. Many thousands of pounds worth of this ore was sold in 1841-5, for copper, at 5s. 6d., and 7s. per ton, to silver smelters. Messrs. Vivian and Sons, of Swansea, purchased, a few years back, a few tons of skimpings, at 2s. 17½ per ton. Some of the ore produces as much as 105 ozs. of silver to the ton. Three parallel lodes have been or porphyry running by their side; the lodes run in a white kyllas, interspersed with sugary and other spar. On the north of this mine, adjoining the granite, the ground materially changes to that of a very hard nature, in which there is a lode producing at surface occasional spots of yellow copper ore; it is supposed to be one of Penzance lodes, through Rosevear. Along the cliffs of the river many lodes are open to view. At a little distance south, in St. Martin's, gold has been discovered in a stream. From Budeck Venn, at Merrymeeting, towards Constantine, is a rich course of iron ore. Then to Wheal Vyrran, from which nearly 200,000 tons of copper and tin has been raised and sold. This mine is in granite, and well worth the inspection of any geologist. The ore is not in well-defined lodes, but chiefly running in branches through the beds of the granite. Underneath it looks more like a quarry than a mine. Next proceed to Wheal Caroline, the shaft of which is sunk a few fathoms, from which 7 tons of rich copper ore were raised and sold. The mine is not at work, for want of capital and other causes, without prejudice to the value of the concern. Next to Carwethenack, through which many lodes run north, is Nanphene, a tin mine worked some 300 or 400 years back, with abundance of shafts on the course of the lode to about 2 fms. deep. Here is a large vein course, dividing the granite from the kyllas. Several lodes cross Gweek Downs. On the whole the district is not known, but no doubt one day or other will cause vast attraction, and become a great mining district. The whole of these places are close to the river, their adits running into it.—G. A. C.: *July 31.*

**RAILWAY BRAKES.**—I recently noticed in an American paper that a gentleman on a visit to this country was surprised at the style of brake at present in use, and especially at the dangerous system of leaving many of the carriage wheels without brakes. Now, as I have seen many of the inventions in the *Mining Journal* by which the brake could be securely and instantaneously applied to every carriage, I can hardly believe that the single brake system is anything like so general as this American would lead us to believe. I should, however, feel obliged if some of your correspondents would inform me where either of the inventions for the simultaneous application of the brake is in use; and also whose invention it is that has been most generally adopted.—C. H. F.: *Manchester, July 26.*

**COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GUARD AND DRIVER.**—Although there have been many propositions made for effecting this desirable object, not one appears to have successfully succeeded to secure its introduction. One of extreme simplicity, by W. F. Maddison, has, however, been adopted in the London omnibuses to some extent; and, as the cost is comparatively insignificant, I do not see why it would not be equally applicable to railway trains, especially if there were some slight modification made, so that the same tube could be used for a speaking tube; the connection between the carriages could be made with a male and female joint, stuffed with India rubber, as has frequently been proposed. The utility of this mode of communicating is beyond doubt, as the order could be given verbally, instead of trusting to the uncertainty of either party interpreting the signals as intended.—H. J.: *City, July 27.*

**WHEAL MARQUANT.**—A circular has been sent me by Mr. Bickford, in reference to the purchase of the mine. I must say, I think it very unfair and unbusiness-like to raise a question which was settled at the last meeting of the adventurers. Now, as I have seen many of the inventions in the *Mining Journal* by which the brake could be securely and instantaneously applied to every carriage, I can hardly believe that the single brake system is anything like so general as this American would lead us to believe. I should, however, feel obliged if some of your correspondents would inform me where either of the inventions for the simultaneous application of the brake is in use; and also whose invention it is that has been most generally adopted.—C. H. F.: *Manchester, July 26.*

**METALLIC MANGANESE.**—It has been argued that if the manufacture of manganese could be successfully carried on, all the Cornish and Devon manganese ores could be worked with advantage, and this upon the idea of converting these ores into metal, and after oxidizing it, so as to produce the oxide of manganese. Now, to me this system of working appears bordering on the ridiculous, especially as the sole object for which this process would conduct two tedious processes is to separate the iron from the manganese. If the presence of iron is the only cause of the manganese being valueless, the best method of overcoming the difficulty would be to devise a plan for separating the iron whilst in the ore, for the price at which manganese (peroxide) sells in the market would not admit of any profit being made by treating it in any other way. A fair chemist would soon overcome so trifling a difficulty as the separation of the iron from the manganese, by the separation in the metal to have been accomplished.—H. C.: *Truro, July 25.*

**SIX DAYS TO NEW YORK.**—An experienced engineer "is anxious to undertake the building and propelling, upon water and certain principles, a steam vessel which shall excel any other naval, mail, or merchant steamer afloat; not only in its wonderful velocity of at least 20 knots per hour, but also in its smooth motion, easy management, small wear of machinery, and greater capacity for cargo."

**MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.**—I perceive that a meeting of this company is called for next Wednesday. I trust that the committee will then present to us a lucid statement of affairs, so that we may know how to proceed. At the last meeting, held in November, no real business was transacted, but the time of the shareholders was occupied in listening to a great deal of verbiage, which had nothing to do with the subject matter. The committee this time should avoid this great error: they ought to remember we are called for business purposes, not to hear tedious harangues, which, however agreeable they may be to the speakers, are most tiresome to the listeners; and I hope that our worthy president, Mr. Gerald Ralston, will not allow the time of the meeting to be taken up with idle and useless talk, as has heretofore been invariably the case. It is a well-known fact, that in this association its affairs have been much impeded by this practice being indulged in. Many people, even if they had the inclination and patience, cannot spare time to listen to prolix statements, which have no bearing on the case, and I would, therefore, suggest that previous to the meeting some limit should be put to the verbosity of some of these speakers who, in this association as well as others, destroy time by their wearisome and inefficient tirades, on subjects of which they have but a slight knowledge. These people in general are powerless for good, but at the same time inflict a great injury on all associations with which they are connected: they prevent able men from joining with them, as they will not be fettered by the long-winded eulogiums of these capacious praters.—J. B.: *Glasgow.*

**PARAFFINE CANDLES.**—I observe, by an advertisement in the Times, that Messrs. Field are selling their candles made from Irish peat, but I do not see that they advertise the price, and from the progress which is being made by the Irish Peat Company, I fear that at whatever price they may be selling them the shareholders of the company are losers—inasmuch as it is doubtful whether the larger quantity of paraffine candles, which, however agreeable they may be to the consumers, are most tiresome to the listeners; and I hope that our worthy president, Mr. Gerald Ralston, will not allow the time of the meeting to be taken up with idle and useless talk, as has heretofore been invariably the case. It is a well-known fact, that in this association its affairs have been much impeded by this practice being indulged in. Many people, even if they had the inclination and patience, cannot spare time to listen to prolix statements, which have no bearing on the case, and I would, therefore, suggest that previous to the meeting some limit should be put to the verbosity of some of these speakers who, in this association as well as others, destroy time by their wearisome and inefficient tirades, on subjects of which they have but a slight knowledge. These people in general are powerless for good, but at the same time inflict a great injury on all associations with which they are connected: they prevent able men from joining with them, as they will not be fettered by the long-winded eulogiums of these capacious praters.—J. B.: *Glasgow.*

**ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.**—Another week has elapsed, and yet the second instalment promised by Senor de Grimaldi has not been forthcoming, the excuse being that the grant is at present in Spain, where probably he is now engaged in forwarding the Ebro canalisation scheme, with the addition of political jobs under the same colour. I only trust that the money which is to be returned to us is not engulphed in the depths of the canal. I would enquire whether in the agreement made between the liquidators and Senor de Grimaldi there was some stringent clause inserted, that he should pay certain penalties unless he produced the money for distribution at the proper period? They must have known that, if the contract could be evaded, every grade of chicanery would be put into practice, in order to effect the much-desired consummation of further depredations of our rights. We have had directors, liquidators, trustees, and again liquidators, yet the company still lingers on. When it was under liquidation previously it should have been wound-up. A correspondent intimates that some compensation should be made to a well-known gentleman, who has been very actively engaged in working the company ever since it was formed. So far as regards that, it should be a case of refund instead of further payment. I would further ask, has any sum been voted for the liquidators for their services? These I understand were, owing to opposition, of no great utility, but when we consider the time they sacrificed, and that one of them, by his attention to the affairs of the company, was obliged to neglect his own business, and inflict a great detriment thereby on valuable property elsewhere, I think that their case ought to be taken into consideration, and their services be recompensed.—*quantum meruit.*—ERIN: *July 30.*

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—"A Shareholder," from Northampton, writes that the directors, having taken over the liabilities of the company, no longer have any claim on the proprietary, and that the attempt to call for any contribution is illegal. He recommends that a committee of shareholders should be appointed, to public meeting called, in order, if necessary, to protect the interests of the shareholders, and by legal means resist all endeavours to force further subsidies from the pockets of those who have been so greatly deluded in this ill-fated association.

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—I perfectly agree with the several correspondents who have addressed you on this subject, that the directors, by accepting the transfer of the property, have no longer any claim upon the shareholders. The liquidators must do the best they can. I am certainly not going to pay any money for a purpose which is quite incomprehensible to me. I have never heard how the money has been expended in California: we have had every year so much charged for mining, but there has never been any vouchers to prove this; the auditors in their reports have stated that the directors could not be held responsible for 16,000, but to how, when, or where these were incurred we are quite in the dark. To my thinking, it appears that these gentlemen who were elected directors nominated themselves dictators, and thought they had a right to impose taxes on us at pleasure. For a considerable period we paid these, and now, to use a metaphorical expression, having obtained our shirts they require our skins. Is the winding-up to be secret? The suit between them and Sir Henry Huntley is to be settled by arbitration. Does not this look like collusion? How is it that he has never appeared before the shareholders?—I pass for a reply. I do not suppose I shall obtain one. The policy of the directors in this case has been to keep the shareholders in the dark, and to prevent them from seeing the extent of the frauds which they required a contribution from them: this has been worked to the utmost by the issue of new shares, preference shares, and a contribution of 1s. per share. Surely, if the quarts is so valuable as it has been reported, some of the modern gold-masters, whose name is Legion, could probably reduce it for them.—CANTAB: *Hereford.*

**LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.**—I am, unfortunately, a shareholder in a company which was formed at the time when there was a mania for constituting companies under French and American law, in order to avoid the liability to which shareholders were liable in companies under English law. I have several times signed a book which is proof of my attendance at meetings as a shareholder, and now, although the shares were to be better, I have had an action brought against me for a debt incurred by the said company, and I am at a loss to know the best course to adopt. I am informed by one friend that we shall be looked upon in the English courts of law as members of a common partnership, and therefore, that the liability of every individual is unlimited; and as I am the only person known I must pay the whole, although I hold but a very few shares. I argue that this would be very hard upon me; but in reply it is said that I have been guilty of infringing English laws, by placing myself under the protection of a foreign power, instead of submitting to those of my own country, and that I, therefore, deserve to suffer the penalty inflicted. Another legal friend, however, says that I am perfectly safe, as in consequence of the debt having been contracted by a French company, the creditor, by accepting the order, rendered himself bound to abide by the decision of the French courts, and that it would be as unjust for any English court to interfere in the matter as it would be for a shareholder in an English limited company, resident in France, to be compelled by the French courts to pay a debt contracted by the limited company with a Frenchman. Between these directly opposite opinions, I am at a loss to know what to do; as though I hope the latter is the real state of the case, I have some doubt, from the fact of the company being composed principally of Englishmen, and that it is carrying on its business in England—indeed, much on the same principle as the London General Omnibus Company—whether we may not be deemed an English partnership by the English courts, and treated as others would be who fail to register under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856. If the case be left with the French courts the loss must fall on the creditor, as the French courts can certainly have no power over the debtor, being an Englishman residing in England; and bearing this in mind, I fear there will be but too much justice in regarding us as common partners, infringing the Act referred to.—B. J.: *July 27.*

**"HRAUSTYNGBOUENHOR."**—In answer to enquiries, as to the meaning, application, and derivation of this term, Mr. G. Henwood says the word is the name of one of Teyssier's countries. In the notes appended to the *Delphinian edition*, the word is rendered as *specimen pumilio*. In the graphic delineation of the word Hraustyttingboouenhor, he is represented as one who is continually worrying himself about petty annoyances, and supposing everything is done to injure and disturb him, by such means rendering himself a nuisance to others and a trouble to himself without cause. In this sense Mr. Henwood has used the word, as the most fitting impersonation he could command. Its etymology is—

*hauru*—of himself;

*tyngu*—who hinders; or consider of;

*tyngu*—termination, signifying the substance.

**NATURAL BAROMETER.**—In last Saturday's Journal, among the notices of inventions, mention is made of one of a natural barometer, by Mr. A. M. Intyre, of the Stirling Steamboat Company's service. I know nothing of this gentleman, but I hope you will allow me to say that the invention has long been practised on board Mexican and American (those of the Southern States) steamers. I do not wish to say anything to injure Mr. M. Intyre, but it must be evident he is not the real inventor of this ingenious implement, and, therefore, he ought not to lay claim to that honour.—A. D.: *July 27.*

**A BUREAU COMPANY, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.**—Some time since, you advertised the prospectus of a company which was to run a line of steamers between Harwich and Rotterdam, so as to open up the communication between London and Germany, and it has since been announced that the company has proved a failure, and steps are being taken to wind-up the concern in the Court of Bankruptcy. The debts due by the company are no doubt large, yet it appears that the promoters have managed not only to escape liability, unless anything criminal can be proved against them, but also to reap a benefit from the scheme; however, from press copies of letters I have seen in their own letter book, it would appear that they may possibly be made to disgorge some of the booty; and the contrast with Messrs. Greenfield, Maples, and Brett may yet be decided. Should we be fortunate enough to attain such a result, a fair dividend could be paid, and other persons will not be allowed to avail themselves of the advertisements which have been inserted at the expense of the creditors of the London, Harwich, and Continental Steam Packet Company.—A CREDITOR: *July 26.*

**ILLUMINATING COAL MINES.**—There appeared in one of your Journals, recently published, a description of an invention, by Mr. Cook, for lighting coal mines with gas, but I do not altogether understand the cause of any great advantage, nor can I see the advantage itself. The very fact of cutting off the communication between the mine and the light appears to be sufficient to prevent its adoption, for if this very useful test be taken from the miner, the owners may allow the state of the air to become considerably more impure than at present, and almost with impunity. The best mode of illumination, both for master and men, is the adoption of a safety-lamp which shall give a good light while the air continues at a certain purity, but which a given quantity of foul air shall extinguish. The exclusive use of such a lamp, and a good system of ventilation, would effectually prevent explosions in collieries.—A COLLIER: *Barnsley, July 27.*

**CARNEVAS MINE.**—I was exceedingly surprised on reading the notice which appeared respecting this mine, in the "Review of Cornish Mining," in your last Journal. The statement is to the effect that of all the young lead mines in Cornwall, the Carnevas is the only one likely to turn out well. Now, I presume, it is not generally known that this mine is under the management of the author of that Review, hence, it is evident, this very fallacious statement of its merits. When I state that the mine consists of merely an adit driven from the cliff, on a large, disordered, and hungry iron lode, it will at once be seen that the statement alluded to is not only unjustifiable, but calculated greatly to mislead. I am also entirely at a loss to understand how the price of 10s. per share can possibly be an "absurd" one; and although I believe (though many "Practicals" think to the contrary) that the mine would turn out well after an application of more vigorous management, still I am convinced that in its present state and prospects the price (10s. per share) would not be an "absurd" one, even if the entirety of the mine only consisted of 1,400 shares of its present number of shares, the materials lying about, of course, excepted.—MINAS: *July 30.*

**BATH ROCK AND PATENT SALT COMPANY.**—Correspondents ask for information as to the position and prospects of the above company. They complain that proper information is not furnished in official quarters—that the dividends fall off without apparent reason, and apprehension, therefore, exists that unnecessary and lavish expenditure is made by the executive, to the serious detriment of the interests of the shareholders. On these points we are not at present in a position to reply to our querists, but we will endeavour to ascertain the real state of affairs as respects this company before our next publication. We know it is one of very long standing, and has made a large dividend of profits; while the fact that the house of Ricardo is associated with the enterprise ought to be evidence that all is right is done, notwithstanding our correspondents insinuate that it is altogether a family compact and job; but whether this accusation is against Messrs. Ricardo or others does not appear clear. By the Board of Trade return, it will be found that the declared value of the exports of salt for the last six months is 190,493l., while last year, during the same period, the amount was 173,587l., and 141,470l. for the first half-year of 1855. Seeing, therefore, that the increase in the shipments of this article is at the rate of nearly 80 per cent. per annum, as compared with the six months of this year with those of 1855, we are at a loss to understand why the dividends decrease instead of increase, as asserted by our correspondents.

**ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—By the latest accounts from Australia, I perceive that the working of quartz reefs in that colony is progressing most satisfactorily; probably we shall be able to hear what our machinery has effected. I have not heard for some considerable period whether the secretary has received any advice; nor am I in possession of his present locality. I believe that two of the directors are Mr. W. A. Combe, of Northfleet, near Gravesend, and Mr. C. Hinks, of Handsworth-road, Birmingham. Probably, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*, one of those gentlemen will inform us of the present position of the company, whether there is any likelihood of our making a dividend; and should this not be the case, if the company were wound-up what deposit would be likely to be returned?—SCOT: *Basinghall-street.*

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 1, 1857.

The returns of the Board of Trade in respect of the trade and navigation accounts of the country for the six months of this year ending June 30 are now published. They show that the declared value of the exports, the produce, and manufacture of the country, is 60,826,381l., against 53,968,416l. for the same period of 1856, and 43,112,322l. in 1855, being consequently an increase of 6,857,965l. in the former, and 17,714,059l. in the latter case. The exports for the month of June itself amounted to 10,630,940l., against 10,661,087l. in June, 1856, which, necessarily, is a falling off of 30,247l.—the balance between the excess in some articles and decrease in others; but the collective falling off of various items is no less than 792,286l., being 673,037l. in general matters, and 119,249l. as regards mineral produce and manufacture. The whole, however, is made up for by augmented shipments in other cases, and leaves the balance, as stated, at only 30,247l. The greatest depression is in cotton, which is to the extent of 376,394l., as compared with June, 1856; next comes linens to the extent of 60,791l.; woollens to 50,474l.; butter to 32,756l.; spirits, 30,143l.; oil seed, 28,824l.; silk, thrown, 55,990l.; beer, 11,989l.; stockings, 10,357l.; cordage, 10,598l.; candles, 10,390l.; and so on downwards in soap, linen thread, cotton thread, cheese, colours, and tapes, to 1961l. of silk yarns. Of the 119,249l. comprising the falling off in metals, the heaviest portion is in bar-iron, to the extent of 83,681l.; wrought copper, 9431l.; cast-iron, 9322l.; iron wire, 6269l.; brass, 5597l.; steel, 2352l.; and copper, 2097l. Taken separately, these figures seem discouraging, but the balance deficiency being so immaterial, there is no ground for alarm. Besides, it must be borne in mind that the increase has been going on uninterruptedly so long that a little check of this nature may be expected as a matter of course; and although there is a trifling deficiency in this month as compared with June, 1856, there is an increase over June, 1855, of no less than 2,452,245l.

Looking to the exports for the six months we find, as stated, that the excess over the first half-year of 1856 is 6,857,965l., and of this increase one-third is made up by metals and metallic manufactures. The total value in 1857 is 14,398,089l., and as the amount in 1856 was 12,387,534l., the excess mentioned necessarily follows. Coals and culm show a total value of 1,486,150l. in 1857, and 1,269,038l. in 1856, consequently an increase of 217,112l.; hardware and cutlery, 1,901,142l., against 1,703,246l., an advance of 197,896l.; machinery, 1,679,937l., against 1,090,576l. in 1856, or an improvement of 589,361l.; and metals—that is, iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, and tin, 9,830,860l. for the six months of 1857, while for the same period in 1856 the amount was 8,324,674l., consequently an advance over the first-half of last year of 1,506,186l.

The value of the imports is not declared, therefore it is impracticable to arrive at the amount which they represent, as compared with the exports; but as evidence of the extraordinary increase of imports, as well as exports, we may mention that from Australia this country received 779 tons of copper ore during the first six months of 1856, and this year, for the same period, no less than 3134 tons were imported, just four times the quantity obtained two years since; wool gives a similar result from our Australian colonies—16,340,077 lbs. in the first half-year of 1855; 18,575,899 lbs. in 1856; and 23,890,632 lbs. in 1857; hides likewise have increased from 16,265 cwt. in 1855 to 29,421 cwt. in 1857; and tallow to 40,256 cwt. from 38,776 cwt. in 1856.

The falling off in the exports for the month of June has not led to the employment of smaller tonnage, and consequently the inference to be drawn is that it is in value, and not in bulk, that the decrease occurs. The total tonnage in June, 1857, was 926,624, and the number of vessels



4146, against a tonnage of 818,847 in June, 1856, and 3678 vessels. For the six months ending June 30 there were 20,689 vessels employed, against 19,048 in 1856, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,971,456, as opposed to 4,304,250 tons in 1856. Of the tonnage, 1,160,600 went to British possessions, and the remainder to foreign parts. Of the former the largest tonnage was to the East Indies, being 307,987; next was North America, to the extent of 267,472 tons; and third was Australia, to 235,851 tons; all the rest being enumerated as "other ports." The increase of tonnage to the East Indies, as compared with the six months of 1856, was 48,611; North America, 46,811 tons; and Australia, 33,062 tons.

When the Legislature of this country, in its first advances towards free trade, passed an Act permitting foreign ores to be imported for the purposes of smelting and re-exportation, a great outcry was raised against the measure by the miners of this country, particularly in the county of Cornwall, where the measure was deemed a direct intention to sacrifice their interests for the benefit of the foreigner, and to those holding property in such mines. The only real injury inflicted, however, appears to have been the panic created by mine proprietors themselves; the depreciation in value of mining property, and consequent losses, were certainly very considerable. The measure led to the abandonment of several mines of promise, and crippling of many more, which were nevertheless still remunerative. The consumers of metals, and, indeed, the projectors of the unworkable bill, expected the supply would by some means or other (so great was the ignorance of the effects of free trade at the time) become so abundant as to be overwhelming in this country, as foreign ores would be produced so easily and cheaply that the British merchant would be driven out of the export markets altogether; consequently, a surplus must be thrown on the home markets.

Had one-half the exaggerated reports of the mountains of lead, islands of tin-ore, and continents of copper ore, said to have been existing and to have been on the eve of being worked and smelted in Belgium, France, America, &c., proved to have been true, there might have been cause for alarm. Hosts of foreign mining schemes were seized and fostered with avidity, no matter how wild the projects, to the great injury of our home mining interests, not only by withdrawing attention and capital from them, but by involving their reputation and adventures in the vortex of ruin which overtook these visionary schemes. This mania for foreign speculation had due weight with the already frightened local mine speculator, who madly rushed into the market to realise what he could for his property, or dropped it without considering the rashness of the step.

Experience has proved the fallacy and groundlessness of these fears. The increasing demand for our manufactures, the development of our domestic industry, consumption for our magnificent railway system, the extension of our mercantile marine, the vast increase in our population, and their advancement in the scale of domestic comfort, have not only counterbalanced any surplus that might have been expected, but positively led to such an increased demand, that though our own mines have nearly doubled their returns, yet they do no more than meet requirements.

The extraordinary tales of foreign copper deposits have turned out to be in most instances mere fictions, or, where approaching in reality to their glowing descriptions, are only in very few instances remunerative to any great extent, and even then at a vast outlay and risk. These are subject to great fluctuations in value, dependent in some measure on the caprice or interests of the smelters' hierarchy, or the state of politics and money markets of the Continent. The Legislature little supposed they were by that measure encouraging a monopoly that would eventually accumulate such prodigious wealth, and attain such gigantic power, as to dictate the prices of metals to the world; by the almost total annihilation of foreign smelting works, this has been virtually the case. The monster evil has been allowed to attain such amazing power and influence as to defy control, except by limiting the supply to its rapacious appetite. The Government, too, when making the alteration in the tin duty and coinage, little supposed they were encouraging a self-elected *caste*, who could at their private meetings dole out or withhold what prices they choose, and by their enormous wealth limit the supply to the world as they please.

We know the difficulties to fix prices between buyer and seller are great, and that demand and supply regulate each other. By that natural law the miner would be content to abide, if he could be freed from the extortions of the middle man, whose sudden and great variations in price are not regulated by any principle, save opportunity of cheapening the article and increasing their gains. The knell of these nefarious, unjust, and nationally injurious practices has, however, been sounded, and will continue to be rung until measures shall be adopted to rectify so flagrant an evil, and relieve the commerce of this country from such an odious and unjust incubus. A proper consideration of the above subjects should teach us to rely upon the elasticity of our home demand as a market, and our inexhaustible natural resources for a supply. We should welcome the foreigner to smelt or purchase on our shores, and offer him every facility to do so; but we should neither suffer him or ourselves to be the servile victims of combinations, unworthy the spirit of the age, and a disgrace to a nation who arrogate and plume themselves on the titles of enlightened and free. The aspect of affairs now warrants the hope that the return of commercial confidence, cheap food, and redundant capital, may liberate the vast mining interests of this country from the thralldom under which they labour, and make them flourish to a degree they have never yet attained, but of which they are in every respect capable, and of which their vitality, as evinced under every species of difficulty, affords satisfactory and ample proof.

As the time is approaching when the modern wonder of the world, the *Great Eastern*, sometimes much more appropriately called the "*Leviathan*," shall float on the deep, interest and speculation as to her probable success and capabilities are becoming more generally and fully expressed, and are almost as varied as the number of persons by whom they are uttered. We have been at some pains to ascertain the feelings of nautical men on this topic, and find they may be divided into two classes. Almost without an exception those persons who have received an amount of education to place them above prejudice, and have sufficient experience in mechanics to entitle them to give a competent opinion, decidedly declare she will prove a masterpiece of naval architecture; a triumph of genius, and the first fruit of an era in steam navigation. They who have been on board, and minutely studied and examined her, unhesitatingly pronounce her arrangements perfect, and her precautions against accident all that can be desired; in fact, they regard her as a complete specimen of what a modern ship should be. The only drawback to militate against her entire success, and to her example being extensively imitated, is the want of harbour room and dock accommodation for so prodigious a structure, and the difficulty of procuring passengers and freight for such immense tonnage and extensive accommodation.

They who condemn the vessel do so without advancing a single argument they can maintain or defend by reason or analogy; the majority of the fault-finders are persons who cannot bear to go out of the routine of their beaten paths, who prognosticate danger, meet it more than half way, and predict disastrous results from any innovation of the antiquated and hitherto approved rules in general practice; such men as foretold that nothing but ruin could attend oceanic steam navigation, because a vessel at the time, the *President*, said to be wholly unfit for such service, was lost; the *Great Britain* would never stand a gale—that if she rounded the Cape she must break her back in the trough of the sea; who condemned clipper-built ships as too wet ever to be sailed, and screw colliers as foolish fancies, that never possibly could pay. These sceptics loudly protest that she will never go out of the Channel, but if asked why, retort, ask any old practical sailor, and he will tell you why.

To us it may be said, what have your interests to do in common with such subjects? We answer, our interest in this matter is very great indeed, inasmuch as in this magnificent undertaking we see a victory of kind over prejudice and enmity—a boldness and grandeur of conception which will not be limited to the *Great Eastern*, or to shipbuilding, but be applied to, and imitated in, every case where an improved scale of grandeur and convenience, in consonance with modern requirements, is adopted. As an instance in point, already on the tapis is the project of a hotel kindred, now about being commenced, by building a magnificent hotel near the New Houses of Parliament, of such character and dimensions as to be worthy the metropolis of that country which constructed the noble ship. Such an establishment has certainly long been required; London stands in need of a better class of, and improved accommodations, establishments provided for temporary residents. Those now in use are had in situation, deficient in taste and style, and not to be compared to similar places on the Continent, though their scale of charges are very high. It is presumed that by concentrating the management the evil may be remedied, to the advantage of all customers—a desideratum certainly.

The experiment, however, is about to be tried, and that on a scale of which the *Great Eastern* is the type.

If the *Great Eastern* succeed, as she most undoubtedly will, the East India Company, Australian, West India, Liverpool, and New York merchants, and other commercial bodies, will doubtless avail themselves of the example, and have superb fleets of such literally floating cities for the transit of their traffic, which, enormous as it already is, will in all human probability be doubled. When these shall be running their regular voyages in such limited time, and with such real luxuries of comfort and ease on shipboard as these floating hotels will afford, when the electric telegraph shall announce the departure, number, and even names of the passengers, what services will not have been conferred on mankind by science! In this view also we have a right, and deem it our duty, to draw due attention and consideration to this majestic ship.

In the branch of science to which we more particularly devote ourselves such boldness of speculation, attended by success, will be followed, and schemes now considered impracticable from their gigantic character alone will be attempted, and the *Great Eastern* will be referred to as a *nil desperandum* instance. Plenty of instances of opportunity in mining occur for such grand systems of development. The example will doubtless inspire confidence in undertakings, however extensive, provided their bases be sound; it therefore deserves serious attention. As a general affair, it will add honour to the nation, dignity to the age, pride to the reign, and immortality to the designer. With these remarks we conclude, and await the day when the grand question shall be solved. We have ourselves every confidence in what science will accomplish, and in the experience of the excellent judges who have done us the honour to coincide in our opinion.

In our Journal of July 18 we directed special attention to a Banking Bill introduced by Mr. Lowe, on the part of the Government, for the consideration of the House of Commons. We transcribed the 14th clause, to show that, should it pass into law, any seven persons subscribing 100l. each, and paying one-half thereof, might constitute themselves as a joint-stock bank, and could proceed to business forthwith, either as the depositors of cash, or receivers of money at call, or both; and, in fact, to do all acts usual with such associations. The mischief which might ensue we pointed out clearly, and we were not a little surprised to find our contemporary of the *Times* impugning our arguments, on the ground that the counterpoise was in the hands of the public, and it did not follow that because seven persons with 50l. each could start a joint-stock bank, the public would place confidence in the institution by opening accounts and paying in money. We admit it is not a *sequitur* that because a bank be opened confidence will be bestowed by moneyed men; at the same time, we do know from experience that all such undertakings find support, and persons are led to have transactions in the hope of a higher rate of interest, bonuses, or some other temptation. Indeed, it appears extraordinary that our contemporary should adopt the argument alluded to, for his long intercourse with commercial matters must have shown him the reverse to be the fact. However, we did not apprehend that the clause would have been permitted to remain, and did not at once reply to the *Times*; but we now regret to say the bill has become law, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, with this vicious provision intact. The only hope now is that the House of Lords will either reject the measure altogether, or expunge the clause so generally and so justly complained of, as a positive premium on all that is wrong, and fraught with general mischief to our mercantile community. Our contemporary of the *Daily News* quite coincides in our views and opinions, and remarks, with truth, that plenty of persons will be found ready "to open a joint-stock bank, and lay elaborate traps for the unwary, into which experience has shown there are always multitudes ready to fall."

The letters by the Australian overland mail, the telegraphic arrival of which we announced in our last publication, were delivered at the beginning of the week, which was much earlier than anticipated, inasmuch as there was some doubt as to how they would be conveyed from Malta. Our account of the construction of the new administration, under the leadership of Mr. HAINES, proves strictly correct; and the name of the new colonial treasurer, which the telegraph gave as "EDDER," and we supposed might be meant for SLADEN, who previously held that post, is EADEN, a gentleman hitherto unconnected with the administrative department of the colony.

The business of the Legislature had been almost wholly suspended by the second change of ministry which had taken place within a few weeks, and although the present dates are six weeks later than by the previous mail, the political intelligence is meagre and unimportant. In fact, party squabbles and tactics seem to have occupied the Legislature. Nothing further had been done as to the general question of railways. Mr. HAINES had, however, promised to bring the matter before the House with all expedition, but it does not appear whether the committee appointed for the consideration of the question had made a report, or whether it was merely the views and wishes of the Government which he intended to enunciate, irrespective of the result of the sittings of the committee. The feeling against Government interference was strengthening daily, and the co-operation of Mr. McCULLOCH with Mr. HAINES was considered as a guarantee against any proposition of the kind emanating from the executive. The success of the two railways already opened for traffic, which were constructed wholly by private enterprise, and without any guarantee being either asked or obtained from the Government, tends materially, moreover, to refute any argument in favour of Government interference. The *Geelong Advertiser* of May 28 says, "The feeling of the public is so thoroughly adverse to it, that the chances are now greatly in favour of any private enterprise of general utility."

The opening of the St. Kilda line, an extension of the Hobson's Bay and Melbourne Railway, to which we alluded in last week's Journal, had exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and the accommodation, although large, had proved insufficient to meet the passenger traffic. The shares had, consequently, risen from 50l. to 100l., and were in demand at that enormous premium, of 100 per cent. The railway markets generally had assumed a sound and promising appearance. The shares of the Geelong and Melbourne were at 10 per cent. premium, and their colonial debentures were at 104l. Owing to the recent wet weather the line was not quite complete, but there remained only about a mile of rails to lay down, so that it was fully expected it would be open for traffic in a week or ten days from the date of the present advice. The Geelong, Ballarat, and North-Western Railway Company, at a second meeting held on the subject, had determined to refuse their ratification of the terms entered into in London by their agent, Mr. MOSSMAN, with the Geelong and Ballarat Company, on the ground that the latter required that on application for an Act of Incorporation a minimum guarantee of 6 per cent. should be required, which the meeting, it appears, considered injudicious to ask for. The two undertakings remain, therefore, on their own merits—the Geelong, Ballarat, and North-Western having already been refused an Act, in consequence of not having a proper subscribed capital, while the Geelong and Ballarat is fully provided with all that is necessary in that respect, and as nothing can now be done until the meeting of the Legislature in November, there is ample time for the Geelong and Ballarat Company to form a local committee of influence to support their application.

Notwithstanding that the export of gold from Victoria has nearly reached the enormous amount of 16,000,000l. annually, its production is on the increase, and every arrival from this important colony gives details of discoveries of the precious metals. "It appears," says our correspondent, "that Fortune still flings gigantic nuggets at the feet of some of her favourites. At the Whipstick, a nugget weighing 26 ozs. was taken up in Scotchman's Gully, a short distance from the claim where the 370 oz. nugget was found; and on the day previous another nugget was taken up out of a different claim in the same ground, weighing 19 ozs. At M'Intyre's, a person named M'Evoy has a claim of a quartz reef lately opened, from which he has taken out two specimens, one weighing 129 lbs., and the other 8 lbs.—137 lbs. in all. It is supposed that about 40 lbs. of quartz will be the outside, the remainder pure gold. On the following day he and his mate, a young boy, took out another specimen, weighing 107 lbs., of which the better half is pure gold. The claim is very little worked, and the deepest part is only 18 inches. The finder of the present lot is the same party who found the nugget weighing 129 ozs. 18 dwts., in No. 3 gully at M'Intyre's, which was the occasion of the last rush. The quartz reefs in various districts are yielding almost fabulous returns."

The returns of the gold shipped between April 4 and May 20, exclusive of that by colonial traders, show a total of 416,796 ounces, of which 399,285 ozs. were forwarded to England, 13,401 ozs. to Hong Kong, 2961 ozs. to Calcutta, and 149 ozs. to San Francisco.

Great disappointment is felt by merchants and others in consequence of no advices being received by them from South Australia on the present

occasion, and it is necessarily presumed that some mismanagement on the part of the Post-office authorities at Melbourne has occasioned the delay. No doubt later accounts will be received by the *Great Britain*, which is hourly expected at Liverpool; but the dates would have been at least a week later by the *Simla*. This valuable colony of South Australia, of which Adelaide is the flourishing capital, and rapidly rising to great importance, does not seem to meet with that consideration in postal and other arrangements which her rich cereal and mineral productions entitle her to; for, although she is not so great in the yield of the precious metal as her sister colony of Victoria, she far surpasses her in the more staple commodities. It is from Adelaide and its surrounding districts that this country looks for an importation of grain to render England independent of Russia in this respect; and the quality, it is well known, is far superior to any brought from Odessa.

The June mail from Australia will be due in London to-morrow, Aug. 2, via Marseilles, and it is, therefore, quite possible that the letters may be delivered concurrently with the Southampton portion of the May mail. This is assuming that the *European* left Sydney and Melbourne at the appointed dates—namely, June 11 and 15. Our contemporaries of the *Times* and *Chronicle* state that the mail will not be due until August 5, but this arises from the error they commit in supposing that the steamer for Suva would not leave Sydney until June 15, whereas it was from Melbourne she ought to sail on that day, and from Sydney on the 11th. Through this channel we may expect further intelligence from India, and which is looked for with great anxiety.

The directors and shareholders of the NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY may now congratulate themselves upon having at length agreed to a code of regulations for the new deed under the law of limited liability. Without at all questioning the propriety of a large body of shareholders confiding such an important duty as the settling of the regulations to a quorum of about 40 out of their number of 1100, as was the case at the meeting on Monday last, still we may safely conclude that, as each shareholder had received a copy for consideration and approval, their absence upon this occasion signified consent. The few amendments proposed were discussed in a temperate manner, and the only grave alteration was the expunging from the deed the words in the 76th clause, to which we so strenuously objected in our last Journal—"the previous sanction of a majority of the directors" to any proposition for alteration. Shareholders have now full power to act in this matter, which, of course, should always be in dealing with their own property. The company will immediately get the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies to confirm the constitution, and then the advantages of limited liability, together with good management, such as it has hitherto received, will, we have every reason to believe, secure to the shareholders a continuance of those profitable returns which for the past four years have been given upon the agricultural and pastoral properties.

The directors, as a controlling power in this country, are necessary, and will bring to the task great ability; but, after all, the manager and sub-manager in the colony are the great levers to work success, and to the gentlemen at present holding these appointments, Messrs. HUGH MACKAY and J. W. BUCKLAND, the company possess two sterling officers, men of high standing, undoubted integrity, and undeniable ability. The shareholders may repose their confidence in them, and may rest assured, we believe, of having no niggardly return. We hope that the future meetings of this company will be spared the riotous scenes and gross personalities which have pervaded some of them. This conduct can never be mistaken for argument, and shareholders should co-operate with the directors in abolishing such scenes, which bring the authors into ridicule, and the company into discredit.

Our columns are at all times open to the exposure of grievances where proved, with a view to their remedy, and never more freely or cheerfully than in the espousal of the working miners' cause. With this object we call attention to a very interesting and intelligent letter from Capt. THOS. DUNN, of Tavistock. That irregular payment of labourers is mutually injurious to the employer and the employed we think is too palpable to need comment; but when the miner waits patiently, as is the custom, for eight weeks, to be disappointed then is decidedly too bad. The system of payment to miners is peculiar. The system of "tribute" is not understood except in mining localities, nor, indeed, is the whole system of mine payment; thus, when a man commences work at a mine, he is not paid for the month he has wrought until the month following, consequently the mine proprietors have always a month's work in hand. This mode of payment has its difficulties as well as advantages, as if the men have occasion to remove they cannot obtain their money until the month is out after their work has been finished, thus causing them delay. It is, however, usual to give him what is called "subsidy"—that is, part wages towards his bargain of tutwork or tribute. Tribute is the taking a job to raise ore at a certain percentage, and in it a considerable degree of risk on the part of the miner is involved, and many valuable discoveries have resulted by this practice. Tributing should be, and indeed generally is, encouraged in mines of any standing. We refer to the report of the Queen of Dart, by Capt. HAWKES, published a fortnight since, as it contains some very sensible and practical remarks on this very subject.

It is much to be regretted that complaints of irregular payment of labourers are so frequent: we can assure our readers not a tithe comes ever to our ears, nor do we wish to thrust so unpleasant a subject before them; still justice compels us to do so, and in so doing we feel confident we serve both parties, for where men are not encouraged by regular payment of their wages they lose heart and confidence, work less, become careless, and leave the mines. The consequence is the emigration of the flower of the country, as these youths will not suffer such inconvenience and degradation. We, therefore, hope the letter we have referred to will be attentively read by managers and proprietors of mines in the district alluded to more particularly, as well as by other distant employers, as it shows the matter in a true and practical light. In thus particularly directing attention to the subject, we feel we have done no more than our duty to the working miner.

A few weeks since we referred to an arrangement which was about to be entered into between the IRISH PEAT COMPANY and Mr. HILLS, in order to finally decide whether the working of peat could be carried on in Ireland with profit to the company, and as Mr. HILLS had had some experience as a manufacturing chemist, the majority of shareholders anticipated that they might yet obtain some return for the large outlay they had made. On Thursday, however, the annual general meeting was held, when it appeared that Messrs. CLOWNS and SOX, two of the directors, had, in consequence of the balance-sheet showing some difference as compared with the statements which had been made with reference to the weekly loss, presented a petition for winding-up the company in the Court of Chancery, considering this the cheapest and most effectual mode of dissolution. Messrs. CLOWNS are both the largest shareholders and the largest creditors, and, consequently, it could scarcely be supposed that they would choose any but the best system of winding-up; yet, notwithstanding their explanation, that without opposition the expenses incurred in that court would be comparatively trifling, the shareholders came to an almost unanimous resolution to oppose the petition. The result of which step cannot fail to be an immensely increased expense to the shareholders.

The manufacture account showed a loss on the six months ending Dec., 1856, of 2159l. 5s. 3d.; and on the six months ending June 30 last, of 2293l. 13s. 11d., being equal to a weekly loss of about 88l. 4s. 4d., which is an amount, it was argued by those in favour of winding-up, could not be compensated for by any mere modification of the present system of management. Mr. HILLS appears confident that the data upon which he has based his calculations are correct, and that there would be little difficulty in realising a profit; and, upon this consideration, he has engaged to use his efforts to resuscitate the company, upon the company agreeing to allow him 20 per cent. of the profits. At the meeting the accounts were very fully discussed, and the result appeared to be far less satisfactory than could be wished. The invoiced value of produce which was sent out from the works is reduced nearly 25 per cent., owing to loss in weight, charges, commission, &c., and the consequence is, that although 14,250l. worth of produce was sent from the works at Athy, the amount credited in London was no more than 10,701l. 6s.

Mr. JESSON fully explained the accounts, and, we believe, left no doubt on the mind of any shareholder that the directors and all connected in London had acted with the strictest integrity in crediting all received, but he failed to remove the opinion that the actual loss was greater than had been stated; and it was apparent that it was the general opinion of



the shareholders that the winding-up of the company in the cheapest possible manner was the best course that could be adopted. It must be remarked, that by their charter the company have power to wind-up, but it becomes a question whether individual dissentient shareholders would be prevented from petitioning to have the concern wound-up by that court.

We called attention last week to the great importance of proper dock accommodation being provided in our different colonies, and mentioned particularly Table Bay and Simon's Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, and Port Phillip Bay, in Victoria. The soundness of our views on the matter, and the absolute necessity which exists for the due protection of shipping, is demonstrated in a painful way by the arrival of *H.M.S. Majestic's* steamship *Barracouta*, with dispatches from China. She touched at the Cape, and brings intelligence that on Sunday, June 7, no less than seven vessels went ashore in Table Bay during a storm, and eleven Cape boats were lost. So violently was the sea raging at the time, that 600*l.* was offered, and refused, to take off an anchor from the shore to the shipping. Fortunately, there was no loss of life, but the destruction of property will no doubt be very serious. Goods of the value of at least 25,000*l.* had been washed to the beach, but the ships and cargoes must be of considerable amount. The greater proportion of the loss will have to be borne by our underwriters at LLOYD'S. Had docks existed, all this calamity would have been avoided; and it is indeed extraordinary to find that points of such commercial, as well as maritime, importance as Table Bay and elsewhere, should be suffered to remain for so many years without these necessary adjuncts of the shipping trade. The inhabitants themselves must be wholly devoid of energy and enterprise, as well as being short-sighted as to their own interests, in permitting the continuance of such an unsatisfactory state of things. The comparatively infantile colony of Victoria appears resolved to act with proper spirit in the matter, and colonists of standing are now in London, with a view of effecting this desirable object, by the formation of a London company, with proper capital and colonial support, to provide all that is requisite at one or more points in Port Phillip Bay, so that proper accommodation may be afforded to both Melbourne and Geelong, without clashing the interests of either.

**EXPERIMENTS WITH HEMP AND WIRE RIGGING.**—An interesting series of experiments to test the strength of different descriptions of "standing" rigging were made at Liverpool on Monday, at the Corporation testing machines, when the following results were obtained:—

3½ in. galvanized wire rope, broken at.....	Tons 29 15
3½ in. Manila hemp " " " " " " " "	3 17
3½ in. Russian hemp " " " " " " " "	4 15
3½ in. galvanized wire rope " " " " " " " "	16 10
3½ in. galvanized wire rope " " " " " " " "	8 10

These experiments proved that Manila rope is far stronger than Russian; and that wire rigging is better than either.

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.**—At their meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. R. R. Longridge, the chief inspector, presented his monthly report, stating that during the month 357 visits have been made to members of the association, 940 boilers inspected (46 internally), and 65 engines indicated. The following are the principal defects which have been observed:—Two boilers dangerous from fracture of plates or angle iron; one from injury resulting from deficiency of water; seven injured from the same cause, but not immediately dangerous; three boilers injured from overheating of the plates, owing to defective circulation; six boilers defective, from corrosion of plates; six safety-valves over-weighted; four ditto out of order; five water-gauges out of order; and five pressure-gauges incorrect. From the above it will be seen that, with few exceptions, the boilers inspected during the past month are in good working order; the defects generally being of such a nature as could be immediately remedied. Several of the engines indicated are defective in the valve arrangements, but offer no peculiarities worthy of remark.

#### THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JULY 29.—Adventurers in copper mines were gratified to see that at the Ticketing last week the standard advanced. The sale last week, July 28, was of the Devon Consols and eastern ores, which sell almost invariably at a somewhat lower standard than the ores of the western mines. The only fair comparison, therefore, of the sale last week is with the previous monthly sale of the same mines, and the comparison is as follows:—

	Tons.	Standard.	Prod.	Price p. ton.	Ore copper.
June 18.....	5223	5135 13 0	54	24 17 6	285 9 0
July 23.....	4186	133 18 0	6	5 7 0	88 9 0

Comparing these monthly sales, there is a difference of 3*s.* 8*d.* per ton of ore in favour of the sale on July 23. It is observable that the sale on July 23 is less by a thousand tons than on June 18. This is owing to the Devon Great Consols, and one or two other mines, keeping back a portion of their ores, in consequence of the low standard. There is now a strong likelihood that the standard will continue to improve, and this conviction is already having an effect upon some of the shares in copper mines. It is observable that the prices have lately improved at the Swansea sales, as well as at the sales in Cornwall. The sales of copper ores at Swansea in the last month have been as follows:—

	Tons.	Produce.	Amount.	Ore copper.
June 23.....	1786	14	254,322 3 0	298 15 0
July 7.....	2202	15½	33,952 3 0	98 4 0
" 21.....	1376	14 7-16	19,259 10 0	99 3 0

The prices of ore copper (or as much ore as will produce a ton of fine copper) show that there has been some advance on the Swansea sales as well as the Cornish ones. It is seen that the price of ore copper in Cornwall on the 23d July was 88*s.* 9*d.*, and at Swansea on the 21st July 99*s.* 3*d.* This is owing to the "returning charges" being 10*s.* less per ton of ore in Swansea than in Cornwall. The returning charges, deducted for carriage and smelting, are 2*s.* 15*d.* per ton of ore in Cornwall, and 2*s.* 5*d.* per ton when the sale takes place at Swansea. The above figures, however, show that the standard is improving, although the improvement as yet has not been very rapid. It is believed that there will be a considerable further improvement very shortly, as it is understood that most of the foreign copper which had been accumulating upon the market has now been sold.

The tin miners are in high spirits, as the advance of 10*l.* per ton, announced last week, considerably increases their profits, and from the reported small stocks, and large consumption, a further advance may be expected. When the price dropped, in order that our smelters might make a good bargain in purchasing the Banca tin (in which they have been disappointed), some of the manufacturing firms made large purchases, and have now the benefit of tolerably good stocks, which may serve them for a short time. But the stocks in the hands of the English smelters are low, and they must give good prices to get supplies for their furnaces. It is well known that one or two influential managers of tin mines in the West, where the mines were making profits, kept back some of their tin-stuff from the smelting-houses when the smelters dropped the price because of the Banca sales. They now find their reward for themselves and their shareholders, in getting a better price. The stocks laid in by a few of the manufacturers will soon be worked out, and then the home and foreign demand will be likely still further to raise the price of this very useful metal.

Mining shares show a tendency to improvement. Wheal Buller is looking well, and shares are on the advance. West Setons are at 310*l.* and upwards; the south lode, in the shaft sinking under the 136 level, is stated to be producing 20 tons per fm.; Wheal Bassett, at 235*l.*; East Bassett, 40*l.*; the engine shaft is sinking below the 80 fm. level, the price for sinking being 30*l.* per fm.; the 80 cross-cut is extending south, and will intersect a tin lode in about 5 fms. further driving. Dolcoath shares are advancing; there are large reserves of rich tin-ground in this mine; the 242 east is worth 80*l.* per fm., and west 75*l.* per fm. Alfred Consols, from 17*l.* to 17½*l.* 5*s.*, and there are indications of improvement in the mine. The shares of Great Alfred have advanced. Wheal Margery is looking rather better, and will increase its tin returns. Wheal Margarets have sold at 65*l.*; Wendron Consols, 46*l.*; Condurrow, about 130*l.*; Swanpool is looking rather more encouraging. West Damsel shares from 80*l.* to 85*l.* South Ellen is looking well in the 30 level west. East Alfred is a very promising young mine. Cargoll, about 14*l.*, and the prospects continue good. South Garra is looking better than for some time.

The inhabitants of Penzance and Mousehole have held public meetings on the subject of constructing an immense breakwater in Mount's Bay, to extend 1½ miles from Penlee Point, with an elbow of ½ of a mile; the

whole, according to an estimate by Mr. Burney, of the Coast Guard, to cost about 1,500,000*l.* sterling, with the aid of convict labour; and to be capable of sheltering, within its ample scope, a Channel fleet of at least thirty sail of the line. A deputation has had an interview on the subject with Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty. They were introduced by the Cornish Members, Messrs. Roberts, R. Davey, Kendall, &c., and the *Shipping Gazette* says they were very favourably received, and that there is no doubt that the memorial will be sent to, and entertained by, the Committee for Harbours of Refuge.

The pilchard and mackerel fisheries of Cornwall are very important, as supplying employment and subsistence for a numerous body of fishermen on the coasts, and cheap food for the mining and agricultural population, as well as a valuable source of export. Large shoals of pilchards have been seen in the vicinity of the Lizard, Black Head, Manacles, and other parts of the coast; and the catches of mackerel have been very large at Porthleven, Falmouth, Mount's Bay, and other parts. One scan at Cuddan is stated to have enclosed 50,000, and this cheap article of food is now a great boon to the working classes in West Cornwall.

There is one branch of agricultural produce which is very much failing in Cornwall, although generally agriculture is very prosperous. The potato disease is spreading very much in the East, as well as other parts of the county. In some places it is so destructive that the potatoes are almost all rotten.

#### THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 31.—No particular change can be reported in the Iron Trade of the district. A quiet demand continues, but as yet no signs of renewed animation appear. This remark applies equally to the general trades of the district. There is a fair amount of employment, but not a flush of orders; the workmen are tolerably employed, but there is an absence of anything like briskness in the demand.

Some reports of the trade of this district—that of the *Times* above all others—have continued to describe the trade as extremely active, and the correspondent of the leading journal went so far as to anticipate the probability of an advance prior to the last quarterly meeting. The recently-published returns of the Board of Trade prove that these *couleur de rose* representations were not in accordance with the fact. The table of exports for May showed a much smaller increase than had appeared previously, and for June the increase is changed into a decrease; slight, indeed, but sufficient to show that a partial ebb in the flow of commercial prosperity had been experienced. This smaller amount of exports affects bar and rod-iron, iron-wire and cast-iron, which are exported from Staffordshire, and although there was still an increased export of pigs, that has no influence upon the trade of this county, as no pig-iron is exported. The falling off in the exports in June would represent a diminished demand felt as early as March or April, and as this has continued, probably future returns for two or three months will continue to exhibit a decline. It must, however, be remembered that the exports of 1866 were extremely large, and, therefore, a slight falling off is not a serious matter; and if the Indian mutiny be promptly settled, there exists little ground for apprehending any but a temporary diminution of commercial activity.

A most gratifying event has occurred during the week at Bilston—an exhibition of pictures and engravings, models, curiosities, and various objects of beauty, taste, and interest, having been got up in that town by the committee of the Bilston Institute. To their appeal the respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood responded with cheerful alacrity. In a few days a collection of beautiful and rare objects was gathered, which would quite astound those who fancy that the inhabitants of the "black country," as the iron district is generally called, are totally given up to getting money, and spending it in sensual gratification. The project has been extremely successful, upwards of 1000 having visited the exhibition daily. This is one of the many indications that all classes of society are gradually improving, that purer tastes are being developed, and that brutality and sensuality are on the decline amongst the toiling population of these busy districts.

#### REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JULY 30.—We have no alteration to report this week with regard to the position of the Iron Trade. The orders continue to arrive steadily for most descriptions of iron, and prices are maintained with regularity.

The new works of Messrs. Firth, at Whitlington, for the making of steel iron, are already being considerably enlarged; houses are being built for workmen, and the utmost activity is to be observed.

The Dunstone and Barlow Coal and Iron Company are pushing on their works with vigour. They have commenced the erection of two blast furnaces, a colliery is being sunk, and ironstone pits formed, and in a forward position. The operations at these works are likely to be very extensive. The one great difficulty appears to be to find houses sufficient for the work-people to reside in. It is intended to build 100 as soon as practicable.

The Coal Trade is in a better position than usual at this season of the year, and prices are well supported. The Clay Cross Company have just sunk to the black shale coal (Lupton bed), which is of a superior quality for household consumption. The operations at this pit have been exceedingly difficult and enormously expensive, no less than between 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* having been expended upon it. The coal shaft is about 200 yards, and although there is a great quantity of water, the sinkers overcome it by the putting down of metal tubing to the extent of 190 yards, each yard weighing 30 cwt. By this process as much water has been kept back from the workings as would supply a population of 60,000 with 30 gallons each every 24 hours. The engine connected with the colliery is 130-horse power, the pit has been sinking two years and eleven months, and the cost exceeds 15,000*l.* The pit is unequalled in Derbyshire as regards depth, excellence of coal, construction of works, and the efficiency of its machinery. The pit is estimated to yield 120,000 tons per year, or 300 tons per day. The engineer of the works is Mr. Howe, and the general manager of the company's works Mr. Binns. The metal tubing was made at the company's foundry. On Tuesday evening last a dinner was given to the workmen to celebrate the event, which was presided over by Mr. C. Binns, Mr. Howe, engineer; Mr. Watts, contractor, and others, being present.

We alluded last week to the formation of the Stoney Way Mining Company, Matlock. The whole of the 1000 (1*l.*) shares have been allotted, and the deposit of 1*s.* per share paid, and since our last sale of shares has taken place at 30*s.* pm. The company have bought an engine, and they are about to erect it, when the operations for unwatering the mine will be proceeded with.

We hear that the Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, is likely to make a stir in Derbyshire. The company have got to a vein, and are now said to be getting a quantity of ore, two tons having been got on Tuesday. The Victoria Mine, in the same locality, is being sunk to the toadstone, and for some time past the miners have been expecting to get to it daily.

Several other Derbyshire mines, now in the hands of private individuals, are about to be worked by a company.

After considerable delay, owing to a tedious arbitration, the Hopton Stone Company commenced to work their extensive quarry on Monday last. The company's prospects are highly encouraging, and, with ordinary care and management, it cannot fail to become a valuable investment for the shareholders.

At the Middleton Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, Messrs. Fishwick and Co., colliery proprietors, were summoned by Mr. Dickinson, Inspector of Mines, for a violation of the colliery rules, by which Robert Mills lost his life while sinking a new shaft on July 17 at Brotherton, belonging to the defendants. Mr. Dickinson cited the rule violated, and called Wm. Collinge, an engineer who was working at the shaft on the day in question. The witness stated that a steam-engine was employed at the new shaft, which was then 40 yards deep, and that there was no indicator, so as to show when the tube arrived at the top of the shaft. Mr. Roberts, for the defendants, objected that the case was not proved, as Mr. Dickinson had not shown that it was a mine, within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Dickinson replied, that in that case the mine should have been fenced round. This was not fenced, and, therefore, another rule had been violated. The magistrates considered the case proved, and fined the defendants 2*l.* and expenses.

At the Dewsbury Court-house, on Wednesday, John Hardy, bottom steward in Mr. C. H. Firk's pit, at Dewsbury, was charged with neglect of duty. On May 8 an explosion occurred at the pit, by reason of the slits not being properly filled up, and a young man, named Thornton, lost his life. Several witnesses, and among the rest Mr. C. Morton, Govern-

ment Inspector of Coal Mines, were examined, and they all stated that the explosion was occasioned by the inflammable gas arising from the slits which had not been made up. There were 13 summonses against the defendant, but several were withdrawn. In three cases, however, Hardy was fined 1*l.* and costs; and, in one case, he was fined 5*l.* and costs.

#### THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JULY 30.—The unhappy state of suspense in which our relations with India are at present placed, is not without its effect on our trade here. A strong feeling, perhaps an excess, of caution influences the transactions of our speculators at the present moment, and the dread of receiving still more unfavourable tidings from that vast country than we are at present in receipt of, daily strengthens this feeling. The consequence is a depression, which though not serious now would very shortly become so if no reaction were to take place, for experience proves that in such matters there is no middle course. Already—in this part, at least—the strong enterprising tendency is checked, and orders are limited to those requirements only which are purely momentary. The cause of this is not difficult to trace. A valuable connection was being formed with India, and a demand was springing up which the resources of this country alone would have been wealthy enough to meet. The formation of railways there could not be effected without home material, and now that it was beginning to be found that such plans could be made practicable, and, when carried out, even profitable, just expectations were entertained from so wide and important a field. All these, however, seem now doomed to at least temporary disappointment. The recent events, whatever may have brought them about, are to be deplored, not less from a commercial than from any other point of view, and every mail is now watched for with intense eagerness. At present, as there certainly does not exist any sufficient grounds for serious apprehension, we can only express a hope that matters will take a favourable turn before further mischief is caused, and evil predictions realised.

The want of education among our mining population is now not only being recognised, but prompt and vigorous steps are being taken to remedy the evil. We have already chronicled the success of one excellent association for the purpose; we have now to refer to an undertaking which displays in a still stronger degree a liberal and generous spirit—the erection of large and costly schools at almost the sole expense of one company. Abersychan, in Monmouthshire, is the site selected, and on Saturday last the foundation-stone of the schools was laid, in the presence of some thousands of spectators. The ground chosen is to the east of the large works, and it is intended to erect a building sufficiently commodious to permit of the instruction of 200 boys, 200 girls, and 400 infants. The dimensions of the principal room will be 80 ft. by 30 ft., and the height 25 ft. The estimated cost of this design is 5000*l.*, of which 1800*l.* has been granted by the Committee of Council on Education, and the remainder will be wholly liquidated by the Ebbw Vale Company, who have, in addition, undertaken to maintain the schools, and pay the teachers, &c. The ground is at present held on lease, of which about 35 years are yet unexpired, and at the termination of that period the proprietor, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, has liberally signified his intention to present it for the future use of the schools. They are, as we have already intimated, intended chiefly for the instruction of children of the workmen employed at the works, but it is not intended to exclude others altogether. The scholars will be admitted without reference to creed or position, and it is certainly to be hoped that such wise and beneficent movements as these will produce a good effect in the course of a few years, and the next generation of miners will be of a higher character than the present.

With reference to these Abersychan Works, we may state that they were commenced about 25 years ago, under the title of the British Works. They were far from prosperous, however, notwithstanding their being situated in a rich district, and they continued in a declining state till about six years since, keeping only one furnace in blast. At that time they were purchased by the Ebbw Vale Company, and under careful management they have rapidly progressed, about half-a-dozen furnaces being now in blast, and near 2500 men employed. The village has, of course, increased in proportion, and it is to meet the requirements which have thus sprung up that the schools described have been designed.

The distribution of the prizes by the Iron and Coal Masters' Association for the Diffusion of Education has taken place at Swansea. By a canvass of some of the chief manufacturers of the district, a sum of 105*l.* has been raised, and distributed in various amounts as prizes to children in the schools. The number of children examined in secular education was 161, of whom 97 received prizes. They came from 15 different institutions, and represented 25 distinct schools. In short, the movement promises to be as successful in that district as in other counties, and the association have every reason to feel perfectly satisfied with the result of their present efforts.

In a few days will be opened—if the announcement may be relied upon—the second portion of the Coleford and Pontypool line—that portion from Monmouth to Pontypool, and every hope exists that the remainder will be completed without delay. An uninterrupted and speedy communication will then exist between the rich district of the Forest of Dean and that of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire. Thus two mineral districts, hitherto comparatively isolated from each other, will be, in the words of the directors, "brought into immediate connection, as the transit may be effected in little more than an hour." The importance of this communication consists in the fact that the Welsh ore is found to require an intermixture with that from the Forest of Dean, and the cheaper supplies are obtained, the more flourishing, of course, will the trade become. At present the Forest ore is conveyed to Lydney, and other stations, and from thence is carried by lighters along the South Wales coast, at no inconsiderable expense. This railway will have the effect of reducing the cost of transit to one-fourth of what it is at present. It is intended, we believe, to extend the line in an easterly direction through the entire Forest of Dean, and, if this be effected, a direct communication will be opened up with Gloucester, London, &c., and the mineral wealth of the Forest will be made more fully available. The estimated cost of the line was originally 160,000*l.*, but this sum will be exceeded before its completion.

We have sufficiently indicated the present position of our markets above. The demand is not so active as it has been, and the export trade in iron experiences the greatest depression. For bars there still exists a fair enquiry; for rails but a very limited one. Prices, however, are not materially altered. The Coal Trade is active, and the sales of steam coal in particular are very large. In other respects there is nothing requiring attention.

#### STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JULY 30.—Although the India news was not so unfavourable as some anticipated, it has had the effect of seriously depreciating the value of Government securities. A fall in this market of fully 1 per cent. has taken place this week, and the market is in a very unsettled state still. Mining shares are, however, slightly better. The following are the latest quotations, as usual:—Consols, 90½; New Three per Cents., 90½; Hibernian Bank, 32; National Bank, 35; Royal Bank, 22½; Patriotic Insurance, 7½; Mining Company of Ireland, 15½; Cork and Passage Railway, 12; Belfast Junction, 41½; Dublin and Drogheda, 62; Dublin and Wicklow, 5½; Great Southern and Western, 103½; Midland Great Western, 60½. These prices show a fall of 1 per cent. on Southern and Western stock.

At the Milltown Mines, Tulla, County Clare, the branch of silver-lead ore going east has greatly improved, as also the course of blende of this latter. About 300 tons lie on surface ready for dressing, and a lime-kiln, which it is expected will yield over 25 per cent. profit, there being a want of one in the neighbourhood, has been erected. From this mine 41 tons of blende were sold last week at 34*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and 3½ tons of silver lead at 19*l.* 10*s.* Altogether, this mine has much improved, and is now looking well. It is in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Ballyhickey and Kilbricken Mines, and it is to be hoped that the proprietor—a spirited English gentleman—will soon meet with a reward for his enterprise and perseverance.

In the case of the Irish Consols Mining Company, winding-up under Chancery, Mr. A. Perrier has been made liable by the ruling of the Master for 645*l.* value at par of shares transferred by him to Mr. G. Macartney, M.P.; for 400*l.* account shares, transferred to Mr. J. Walkinshaw; and



LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—

Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of the London and North-Western Railway Company will be HELD at the Euston Station, London, on Friday, the 14th day of August, 1857, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the transaction of the general business of the company.

CHANDOS, Chairman.  
ROBT. BENSON, Deputy-Chairman.  
H. BOOTH, } Secretaries.  
C. E. STEWART, }

Dated Euston Station, this 22th July, 1857.

**B**UCKINGHAMSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.  
Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the  
Proprietors in the Buckinghamshire Railway Company will be HELD at the Eastern

The books kept for the registration of transfers of stock will be closed on Saturday the 1st August, and will remain so until after the meeting.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds	230,000
Fire Insurance Premiums in the Year 1836	72,800
Life Insurance Premiums	11,000
Amount paid to Annuitants	
Liability of proprietors unlimited.	

**TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.**—A GENTLEMAN has spent about \$700 in partially opening a mine in the celebrated Alfred district, Cornwall, but other business prevents his forming a company to work it effectually. He, therefore, wishes to SELL either the WHOLE, or THREE-FOURTHS of it. The various features of the sett are of the most promising character, and several good discoveries have been made in it. It is surrounded by mines, all of which have proved immensely successful; and this requires only a small outlay to make it equally so. The advertiser would, if desirable, take a large interest in any company that might be formed for working it. Most favourable reports from agents of the highest standing and respectability. Plans and full particulars may be seen. Address, first instance, to "P. F., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**TO CAPITALISTS, ENGINEERS, &c.**—The ADVERTISER, who is a practical mechanic, having invented and fully and practically matured **THREE VALUABLE INVENTIONS**, applicable to building and other purposes, desirous of meeting with a **PARTY WITH CAPITAL**, to **JOIN HIM** in bringing them out.—Apply, by letter only in the first instance, to "**J. W.**," 1, Holly-terrace, Holly-bush, Hampstead.

**TO THE MINING INTEREST.**—A GENTLEMAN, who has had for several years the management of large mines abroad, has received a scientific and practical mining education, and speaks several languages, desires a SITUATION. He can produce high testimonials as to his character and ability as a mineralogist, chemist, and miner. Salary not so much an object as employment.—Address

**TO GO ABROAD.**—The ADVERTISER was some years practically engaged in London in the operations on gold and silver assaying, melting, refining, and parting, and has lately returned from Mexico, where he practised the methods used in that country; he has also had great experience in commercial and mercantile transactions, and is conversant with the use of all the best accounts. He would be glad to MEET with an APPOINTMENT, MERCANTILE or OTHER WISE, at home or abroad; or he would join a few persons proceeding to the GOLD FIELDS on mutual account, where his peculiar knowledge might prove very beneficial. Apply to the ADVERTISER, at his late residence, 10, Southbury-road, Islington, N.

**WANTED, a SITUATION as ENGINEER,** either to superintend mill, forge, or colliery engines, machinery, fitting, &c. Would see to the building of blast furnaces and hot-air ovens of all descriptions, or supply plans of the same. Would not object to go abroad.—Apply, "B.," Post-office, West Bromwich.

**W**ANTED, for the COBRE MINES, Cuba, a FEW GOOD SUMMER MEN, to work the mines, and to manage the machinery. The salary will be about \$2000 per annum, and a share in the profits.—Apply, post paid, to "Box O. 1," Post-office, Liverpool.

**TO MINE BLACKSMITHS.**—WANTED for the LA CRUZ MINES, in Andalusia, Spain, a BLACKSMITH. He must have high testimony both as to character and ability. The wages being liberal, only first-rate men will be treated with.—Apply to Messrs. RAYMOND, SONS, and Co., PEBDARE.

**RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.**—The Directors of the Rhymney Iron Company require the SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN in every respect qualified for the appointment of RESIDENT MANAGER at the company's works in South Wales. Applications to be made by letter, addressed to the undersigned.

25, Laurence Pountney-lane, London. T. E. SCUDAMORE, Secy.

**LEAD ASHES**, and **LEAD WASTE** of any description, **WANTED TO PURCHASE**; also, **OLD LEAD** or **ZINC**. **PIG-LEAD** FOR SALE. Samples may be sent to **CHAS. LOW**, Smelting Works, Old Ford Wharf, Bow, London. **Lead, Silver, and Copper Ores** bought.

**TYTHERLEIGH PATENT ROLLERS OR CYLINDERS, FOR PRINTING FABRICS, TO BE SOLD, WORKED IN COMPANY, OF**  
 ROBEY & CO. LTD., ENGINEERS, LEEDS.  
 Agents, Messrs. J. & W. Goss, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

**W**HEEL EMMA, BUCKFASTLEIGH.—WANTED, a WATER WHEEL, from 60 to 65 ft. diameter, and from 3 to 4 ft. breast.—Particulars and price to be sent to the Purser of the mine.—July 29, 1857.

**THIRTY SHARES IN WHEEL TALLACK FOR SALE**

Offers to be addressed to "T. P.," 31, Graham-street, Birmingham.

**GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.**  
 Notice is hereby given, that, by order of the Committee of Management,  
 CALL of ONE SHILLING per share on the New Shares of this company is now  
 made, payable at the office, 27, Austinfriars, on Monday, the 17th August next.

**WHEAL SAMSON.**—A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will be HELD on Tuesday, the 11th of August, at 8 o'clock precisely, at the office of Mr. Barclay, 7, Jeffreys-square, St. Mary Axe, to take into consideration generally the state of the company, and the application

the process patented by Mr. Godefroy, for desulphurizing argentiferous ores, has yielded large quantities of mundic yielded by this mine, a portion of which recently treated by him has, by assay by Mr. John Mitchell, given 408 ozs. 13 dwts. 8 gra. of fine silver to the ton.

SHAREHOLDERS.—notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this company will be HELD at the office, 117, Blahospigate-street Within, London, on Wednesday, the 12th day of August next, at Two o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee,  
J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. and Purser.

117, Blahospigate-street Within, July 30, 1857.

**CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**JAMAICA (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (Limited) have this day made a **CALL OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE** per share on the shares of the company, payable on or before the 31st day of October next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and at the offices of the company, in Jamaica.

**SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.**  
**EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.**

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be HELD on Thursday, the 10th day of August next, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the following purposes:—namely, To receive a report from the directors, showing the result of their endeavours to raise the further capital of £2500, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the shareholders, held on the 17th day of June last; and, if it shall be deemed expedient

such meeting, to authorise the directors to take all steps which may be necessary for the dissolution of the company, and for the sale of the mine, plant, machinery, and other effects, and to wind-up the affairs of the company.

By order of the Board, G. ANGUS, Secy.

10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 29, 1857.

**RAILWAYS IN INDIA.**—The East India Company have sanctioned projected 3618 miles of railway, which are in course of construction, for which the estimated amount of capital is 30,231,000*l*. The total capital issued with this sanction at varying rates of interest, is 20,314,360*l*. The land for the railway has been given by Government, the estimated value of which is over 1,000,000*l*. The lines now constructing have been chosen for commercial quite as much as for military and political purposes.

objects, and the accommodation of the cotton-producing and agricultural districts, have been specially attended to, with a view to the development of their resources, and the bringing of their produce into communication with the sea. The gauge fixed upon for railways in India is 5½ ft., as being the width best calculated to secure all the advantages compatible with economy. The cost of the two lines completed is—the Indian line, from Calcutta to Ranagunge, about 12,000*l.* per mile; distance, 131 miles. The Rangoon line, from Rangoon to Mandalay, 100 miles. The railway and having on

being ten miles longer than the London and Birmingham road, and cost about 5500. per mile, and was open for traffic within three or four miles of its commencement. The traffic on both lines was very satisfactory, the receipts, on the former, from Dec., 1834, to Dec., 1836, being \$7,312.12s. 3d., out of which expenses were 23,743. 4s. 7d., leaving a net profit of 23,540. 7s. 8d.

**RAILWAY CARRIES.**—The amount falling due in August, 1890, for the last month it was £370,251. The total for the year is 9,500,000.

**THE RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK COMPANY (Wolverhampton)** declare dividend of 8 per cent. on Tuesday. The working profits for the half-year amount to £321,28. 7½d.

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10



## TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

**TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.**  
This Corporation, being desirous of obtaining TENDERS for the ERECTION of a STONE LIGHTHOUSE TOWER on the Island of Godrevy, in St. Ives Bay, in the county of Cornwall, do hereby give notice thereof to contractors, builders, and others who may be desirous of executing the work.  
The plans, specifications, forms of tender, and conditions of the contract, are deposited at this House, and may be inspected on any day between the hours of Ten o'clock A.M. and Four P.M.  
The tenders must be sent to this House, directed as required, on or before Monday, the 31st August next.  
By order of the Corporation,  
July 16, 1857. P. H. BERTON, Secy.

**TREDINNICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES.**  
RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of 1s. annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with comments on the progress of Dividend and sound Progressive Mines.  
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

**MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders and bondholders in the Mount Carbon Mining Company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 5th day of August, 1857, at Two o'clock precisely, at the offices of the company, Cannon House, 20, Queen-street, Chelsea, for the following purposes:—viz., To confirm certain resolutions passed at a Special Meeting of shareholders and bondholders, held on the 25th of November, 1856; and also to receive a report from the special agent subsequently appointed to proceed to the estate in America, and who having returned to England, further to adopt such measures, and to pass such resolutions, as may be necessary for the re-organisation of the company, and to provide the capital necessary to carry out the objects contemplated thereby; and generally to pass such other resolutions in reference to the company, or any of the affairs thereof, as may then be deemed expedient.  
By order, ALFRED JEFFREY, Secy.  
Dated this 21st day of July, 1857.

**THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Worthing Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.  
By order of the Board, GEORGE LAVINGTON, Sec. pro tem.

**WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**  
—The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the shareholders of this company, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes, will be held at the Hotel Dieck, at Cologne, on Friday, the 21st day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which meeting the ordinary business of the company will be transacted, and the council will submit a proposition for augmenting the capital of the company, to the extent of 200,000 thalers.

Immediately after the conclusion of such Annual General Assembly, an Extraordinary General Assembly of the shareholders, in accordance with the statutes, will be held at the same place, at which the Council of Administration will submit the following propositions, on which the Extraordinary General Assembly will be called upon to deliberate and decide—that is to say:—

1. The altering and amendment of Article 8 of the statutes of the company so as to give further powers and facilities for the issuing shares, with special privileges, or for borrowing further money, in addition to the £30,000 already authorised to be raised upon loan.  
2. Authorising the Council of Administration, in case such alteration shall be made, to raise under the provisions of Article 8, as so altered, a further sum of not more than 200,000 thalers for the purpose of the company, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the council shall from time to time think proper.  
By Article 19 of the statutes, shareholders desirous of attending such meetings, either personally or by proxy, are required to deposit the certificates of their shares at the office of the company, Rue de la Cloche, No. 2, in Cologne; or at the office of the London agency, 35, Cannon-street, London, at least 14 days previous to the meetings, in exchange for such certificates of shares a receipt will be given which will serve as a card of admission to the meetings.  
By order of the Council,  
PHILLIPS and DARLINGTON, Managers,  
London Agency, 35, Cannon-street, July 23, 1857.

**REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS IN THE PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY** (of which Mr. H. W. SCHNEIDER, M.P., and Mr. J. D. POWELL are the registered promoters) are informed that the ACTING DIRECTORS decline to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, pursuant to a duly signed Requisition recently sent in; and that as the reasons assigned for this refusal are either mere evasions or the statement of simple untruths, a further communication will be addressed to the Right Hon. the Board of Trade with reference to our company.  
CHRIS. RICHARDSON, one of the Requisitionists,  
15, Charles-street, St. James's, July 20, 1857.

**SECOND REPORT OF THE WESTERN BANK OF LONDON.**  
—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at No. 21, Hanover-square, on Monday, the 27th July, 1857.

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**  
Major-General Sir FREDERICK SMITH, K.B., M.P.—GOVERNOR.  
Major-General M. E. BAGGEND.  
EDMUND BURKE, Esq.  
WILLIAM CHARMAN, Esq.  
J. H. R. CHICHESTER, Esq.  
HENRY CHARLES CLINTON, Esq.  
THOMAS GIBBS, Esq.  
DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, Esq., Alderman.  
GENERAL MANAGER—Henry Tucker Clark, Esq.  
AUDITORS—John Nettleton, Esq., Legal and General Life Office;  
J. Hill Williams, Esq., English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association.  
SECRETARY—George Sheward, Esq.

In accordance with the promise made to the meeting in May last, the directors have now the pleasure of laying before the proprietors the results of the operations of the bank during the first year of its existence.  
By the annexed statement, it will be seen that, after payment of interest to customers on their current and deposit accounts, amounting to £3751 9s., discharging all current expenses, and writing off all bad debts, and all bills overdue, there remains a disposable balance of £7745 14s. 9d. net profit, which the directors propose to appropriate in the following manner:—

In payment of a dividend, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the ... £3000 0 0  
Paid-up capital, for half-year from 1st January to 30th June last ... 1333 11 8  
In reduction of preliminary expenses ... 2243 16 0  
Placing to a reserve fund ... 1166 7 1  
Carrying to profit and loss new account, for rebate in bills not due ... 1166 7 1  
By the above appropriation, the directors desire to indicate their wish not to receive any remuneration at present for their past services.  
They beg to assure the proprietors that, notwithstanding the many obstacles which have beset the bank at its commencement, the business is very steadily and satisfactorily increasing; and they feel the most entire confidence that, by a prudent and unflinching adherence to the legitimate principles of banking, they shall ultimately obtain for it a position among the most prosperous joint-stock banks of the metropolis.  
It was resolved unanimously:—  
That the report now read be adopted.  
That the special thanks of the shareholders be given to the auditors, and that the sum of £50 be awarded to them for their efficient services.  
That John Hill Williams, Esq., and John Nettleton, Esq., be elected auditors for the ensuing year.  
That George H. Jay, Esq., be elected the additional auditor.  
That this meeting, having read the circular issued by Mr. Rymer, the late solicitor, and having heard the statements made by Mr. Wilkins, in reference to the agreement between the directors and Mr. Clark, desires to express its entire approval of the conduct of the directors in the matter.  
That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Governor and Court of Directors, for the zeal and attention they have displayed in conducting the business of the bank during the past year.  
That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the respected manager, Mr. Clark, and that the united thanks of the shareholders be given him for his able and efficient services.  
Signed, J. A. ROEBUCK, Governor.  
That the thanks of this meeting be given to J. A. Roebuck, Esq., the Governor, for his courteous conduct in the chair.  
Signed, J. M. F. SMITH, Deputy-Governor.  
GEORGE SHEWARD, Secy.  
(Extracted from the Minutes.)  
The dividend will be payable on and after Monday, the 17th August.

**WESTERN BANK OF LONDON.—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1857.**

Dr.—Subscribed capital	£400,000	
Paid-up capital, £50 per share on 4000 shares	£200,000	0 0
Amount due by the bank on current deposit, &c., accounts, &c.	191,281	9 8
Interest accrued, &c.	7,743	14 9
Profit and loss account		
Total	£399,025	4 5
Cr.—Government securities	£100,000	0 0
Bills discounted, promissory notes, loans on security, &c.	224,777	0 0
Freehold premises in Hanover-square, and premises in Brook-street unlet, and value at upwards of £6000	£19,700	0 0
Buildings and alterations	5,350	2 9
Fittings for offices, and house furniture	959	14 1
Preliminary expenses	13,588	11 8
Total	£399,025	4 5

**Dr.—Rebate of interest on bills not due
 £ 1,116 | 7 1 |**

**Dividend of 3 per cent. per annum on £200,000, for half-year, from 1st January to 30th June
 3,000 | 0 0 |**

**Amount written off preliminary expenses
 1,833 | 11 8 |**

**Balance carried to reserve fund
 2,243 | 16 0 |**

**Total
 £ 7,745 | 14 9 |**

**Cr.—Balance brought down
 £ 7,745 | 14 9 |**

**Gross profits
 £16,745 | 11 8 |**

**Charges for current expenses
 £5,319 | 17 0 |**

**Interest paid to customers
 9,801 | 15 11 |**

**Total
 £ 20,875 | 4 9 |**

We have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Western Bank of London, with the annexed balance-sheet, and we find the same to be correct. We have also examined in detail all the cash, bills, notes, and securities, forming the assets of the bank, and we find them to be in order and correctly set forth.  
JOHN NETTLETON, } Auditors.  
J. HILL WILLIAMS, }  
GEO. H. JAY, } Shareholders.  
WM. TREDWAY CLARKE, }  
London, July 24, 1857.

## In the Court of Vice-Wardens of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE CAUSE OF THOMAS v. WILLIAMS.**  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 9th day of January last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at RESPRYN MINE, in the several parishes of Lanhedock and St. Winnow, within the said Stannaries, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS:—viz., One WATER-WHEEL, 20 ft. diameter, and 12 ft. breast; 2 balance-bobs, with cranks and rods, complete; 2 1/2 in. lifts of pumps, 16 fms. each; 1 9 in. lift, 16 fms.; several other pumps and matching-pieces, of different sizes; 1 shaft, 42 ft. with pulleys and stays; 1 ditto, 30 ft.; 1 launder, about 100 fms., 6 ft. wide, with stands; 1 ditto, 40 fms., 5 ft. 4 in. wide, with stands; 1 ditto, 17 ft. long, 1 ft. 3 in. wide; 1 crab winch, double purchase; 2 tacking; carpenter's bench; saw frame; a quantity of new and old timber, iron, and ropes; smiths' and miners' tools; bolts and bars; 2 wood sheds; 1 bellows, 36 in.; 1 saw; ladders; screw stock, with screw rests; hatches, chain, counting-house furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.  
For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. HARR, the officer in possession, on the mine; and for further particulars, to Mr. PARSON WALLIS, solicitor, Bodmin; or to Mr. PARK, solicitor, Truro.  
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 22, 1857.

**CORNWALL.**  
**DESIRABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, FIELDS, WOOD, AND COPPICE,**  
AT MORVAL, NEAR HESSENFORD, LOOE, AND MENHENIOT.

**MESSERS. SKARDON AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,**  
At Moorhead's Royal Hotel, Devonport, on Thursday, the 13th August next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, the following very desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, FIELDS, WOOD, COPPICE, and OTHER PROPERTY, situate in the parish of Morval, between Hesseford and Loe, in the county of Cornwall:—  
Lot 1.—ALL that MESSAGEAGE, TENEMENT, and FARM, called CARLEW, situate in the parish of Morval aforesaid, containing 42 acres, or thereabouts, now in the possession of Mr. Johns, as tenant thereof. A new farm-house, with suitable offices, was lately erected on this lot, and it forms a very compact and desirable property.  
Lot 2.—THE REVERSION IN FEE of all that MESSAGEAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the easternmost of three erected on part of a field, called LOWER HARE PARK, now in the occupation of Mr. Goyns, or his tenants.  
Lot 3.—THE REVERSION IN FEE of the ADJOINING HOUSE on the west, now in the occupation of Miss Sargent, or her tenants.  
Lot 4.—THE FREE-SIMPLE of the remaining part of the said FIELD, called LOWER HARE PARK, containing about 2 acres, more or less.  
Lot 5.—ALL that FREEHOLD FIELD, called the UNDERWAY and WOOD, in the parish of Morval aforesaid, containing 3a. 3a. 3p.  
Lot 6.—ALL that FREEHOLD FIELD, called the LONG DOWN, situate near the last lot, and containing 6a. 2a. 3p.  
Lot 7.—ALL that FREEHOLD FIELD, called MUSE HILL, containing 5a. 1a. 26r.  
Lot 8.—ALL that FREEHOLD COPPICE and WOOD, called CARLEW WOOD, situate in the parish of Morval aforesaid, containing 10a. 3a. 33r. The coppice and timber are to be taken at a valuation, in the usual way.  
It is believed that Lot 1 is intersected by several mineral lodes; and it is by no means improbable that the locality may, here, become a mining district, being directly south of, and not far distant from, Wharley Ann and Trevelyan.  
A large portion of the purchase-money of Lot 1 may remain on mortgage, if desired. The tenant, Mr. JOHNS, and Mr. PARK, carpenter, Wide Gates, will show the various lots; and all further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. LITTLE and BILLING, solicitors, 53, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport.  
Dated July 22, 1857.

**IN CHANCERY.—LEY v. TULK.**  
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership, the very valuable IRONWORKS, FOUNDRIES, &c., known as the LOWCA IRON and ENGINEERING WORKS, situate near Whitehaven; and also a FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLE, GARDENS, &c., situate at Parton, near Whitehaven; to be sold under an Order of the Court of Chancery.  
**MR. PETER BROAD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** at Ballard's Station Hotel, Whitehaven, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1857, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the above valuable PROPERTY.  
The Lowca Ironworks are situate at Harrington, about one mile from Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland (on the line of railway from Whitehaven to Carlisle), and are erected on a piece of land containing 4a. 2a., or thereabouts, with power for the lessee to take any further quantity of land for the purposes of the said works at the rate of 2s. 6d. per acre, and the HOUSES, STEAM-ENGINE, STEAM-BOILER, WEIGHING MACHINE, extensive ERECTING, SMITHS', FITTING, and OTHER SHOPS, STORE ROOMS, STABLES, and OTHER BUILDINGS, in which a very extensive business has been, and is now, carried on by Messrs. Tulk and Ley, as ironfounders and engineers; and also the STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, and EFFECTS, of and belonging to the said works, will be sold at the same time and place.  
Whitehaven and the neighbourhood is very populous, and several railways are adjacent. There are no engineering works at or near Whitehaven, except those offered for sale. Iron ore and coal abound in the immediate vicinity, and of the best quality; and an extensive business in smelting iron might be carried on at the Lowca Works, they being well adapted for that purpose.  
The FREEHOLD PROPERTY is situate at Parton, near the Lowca Works, and consists of a DWELLING-HOUSE, with court-yard and garden behind, a STABLE, GIG-HOUSE, and WASHHOUSE, and TWO GARDENS, on the east side of the street at Parton aforesaid.  
Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the premises, will shortly be issued, and may be had in London of Mr. WILLIAM LEY, solicitor, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Mr. THOMAS JOHNS, solicitor, 5, Raymond-buildings, Great St. Martin's; and of the auctioneer, at his office, 24, Poultry; of Messrs. BAUGHMAN and HAZARD, and Mr. JOHN PORTER, solicitors, Whitehaven; and at the principal hotels in Whitehaven, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Carlisle, Preston, Glasgow, and Cardiff, and at the place of sale.  
WILLIAM LEY, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

**MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 13 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10 ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 25 tons; new three years ago.  
A 45 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.  
J. J. GUMMOE,  
St. Austell, Feb. 28, 1857.

**MOSTYN, NEAR HOLYWELL, NORTH WALES.**  
EXTENSIVE LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, FOUNDRY, AND LAND, on the estate of the Dce, at Mostyn, near Holywell, and LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES at Flint, to be SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY (to close a concern, on account of the decease of the senior partner).  
THE HOLYWELL COLLIERY, held by lease of Sir John Hammer, Bart., M.P., at moderate royalties. The mineral ground contains an area of 1600 acres, extending upon and under the estate of the Dce, in the parish of Whitford, Flintshire. The colliery is in full work and profit, and capable of great extension, being yet in its infancy, the seams (6 ft., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 3 in.) already won, exclusive of the North Mostyn seams, lately discovered, being almost untouched; and the ground also contains beds of iron ore of good quality. There is a convenient private siding into the Chester and Holyhead Railway, which line passes, for a mile and a half, through the property, and the tide flows within a few yards of the pit's mouth, thus affording rare facilities for the transit of coal to market by land and sea.  
Lot 2.—The lease and goodwill of an extensive and recently-erected IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY, STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER FACTORY, SCRAPING-FORGE, SMITHIES, SAW MILL, SHIPBUILDING and TIMBER YARDS, all fitted with improved tools, steam-power, and gas works. Also, roomy COUNTING-HOUSES, MANAGERS and FOREMEN'S DWELLING HOUSES, &c., held by lease of the River Dee Company. The concern is in full operation, with a large and respectable connection, which is capable of being greatly extended under spirited management. The premises cover an area of 3 acres, having a large frontage to the estuary of the River Dee, with siding from the Chester and Holyhead Railway and South Mostyn Colliery, and cheap access by sea and railway to and from Liverpool, Chester, Rhyl, Bangor, Holyhead, Carnarvon, Ireland, &c. The premises are extremely well adapted (from their central position and command of cheap and excellent fuel) for ironworks and forges, the steam-engine, shipbuilding (wood and iron), locomotive, and railway wagon trade.  
Lot 3.—About 12 acres, more or less, of VALUABLE LAND, centrally situate between the said colliery and foundry at the Skew railway bridge, and opposite the Heston Man Inn, with extensive railway, sea, and turnpike-road frontages, very capably adapted for building sites, and for the erection of warehouses, docks, or works, held of the River Dee Company, under the same lease as lot 2.  
Lot 4.—PWLWMGW and BRYNCOCH LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, abutting upon and adjacent to the town of Flint, and close on the margin of the River Dee, upon which there are convenient loading stages, and to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, the pits having direct access to the sea by tramroad, and in close proximity to the Flint station of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. The property is also intersected by the turnpike-road between Flint and Holywell, &c. Also, the undermentioned COASTING VESSELS, which were built principally by the owners—for their own trade—in the most substantial manner, and of the best Welsh oak and foreign timber. They are in excellent condition, being well found in sails and rigging—viz., schooner, Sophia, registered tonnage, 79 tons; stowage, 110 tons. Schooner, Flint Castle, registered tonnage, 80 tons; stowage, 130 tons. Flat, Cowsey, registered tonnage, 43 tons; stowage, 70 tons. Flat, Despatch, registered tonnage, 27 tons; stowage 45 tons.  
For further particulars, and to treat for the above, apply to JAMES EYTON, Esq. Flint, North Wales; or to MR. WHEATLEY KIRK, engineering auctioneer and valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

**WHEAL HENRY LEAD MINE (LIMITED).**  
PARISH OF WYTHBURN, CROSSWAITE, CUMBERLAND.  
A FEW SHARES in this truly valuable MINE to be DISPOSED OF. Rich lead ore is now being raised, experienced miners engaged, and first-rate talent employed, which will prove this property not to be surpassed by any lead mine in England. The royalty has been greatly reduced by Sir Henry Vane, in order to have the property worked with a Cornish spirit. Great results and speedy dividends may be relied on. To view the specimens of ore, applications to be made to Mr. Wm. COCKSMITH, 25, Chapel-street, Bradford; or Mr. JOHN GLOUCELL, the secretary, 7, South Parade, Leeds. No share can be obtained unless applied for immediately.

**COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, WITH RAILWAY AND CANAL TRANSIT.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET,** for a term of years, the valuable COAL and IRONSTONE MINES in and under an estate in the STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES, containing about 76 acres. The mines are close to the town, and the purchaser or lessee will have a right to use a railway from the estate, not only to the North Staffordshire Railway, but to the Trent and Mersey Canal.  
For further information, apply to Mr. W. S. CORZ, mining agent, Hallfield Cottage, Hanley; or Messrs. KNIGHT and UNWIN, solicitors, Newcastle-under-Lyme.  
Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 23, 1857.

**IRONFOUNDRY TO BE SOLD, OR LET, AT CHESTERFIELD.**  
adjoining the Railway Station, with GOODWILL of the BUSINESS. A siding into the premises, which are advantageously situated for an extension of the present works, or for works of a different character. Applications to be made to CHARLES KIRK, Tipton Foundry, Chesterfield.

**WHEATLEY KIRK'S IMPROVED PORTABLE UNITED ENGINE AND BOILER.**—To parties requiring engine power, and who wish to be able to take it with them when their lease or tenancy expires, contractors, manufacturers, miners, farmers, &c., WHEATLEY KIRK recommends his NEW and IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER, which can be removed intact with the greatest facility, and not a particle of brickwork required. These united engines and boilers are being made from 3 to 30-horse power. Drawings, tracings, and specifications sent to any part of the United Kingdom or Continent.  
Also, IN STOCK, a variety of Engineers' Tools, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Slotting, Planing, Punching, and Shearing ditto, Sawing ditto, Nail Cutting ditto, Stocks, Taps, Dies, Horizontal and Vertical Engines, from 3 to 100-horse power.  
WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineer, &c., Central Offices, Cross-street, Manchester; Works and Stores, the Wellington Works, Bonded Wharf, Chapel-street, Salford. —M.B. Auctioneer and Valuer of every description of Mill Work, Plant, and Machinery.

**SHEET ZINC AND SPELTER.—ACTON BRIDGE ZINC ROLLING MILLS, NEAR NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.**  
SHEET ZINC, out of the best selected SILESIA SPELTER, refined and rolled at these mills, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, of all usual gauges, or rolled to order any practicable length, width, or thickness, to suit purchasers, on moderate terms. Also, TELEGRAPH PLATES, SHEATHING FOR VESSELS, &c. OLD ZINC and SHEATHING PURCHASED. SILESIA SPELTER ON SALE.—Apply to the Manager, at the Mills; or at the office, 3, Harrington-street, Liverpool.

**BORINGDON CONSOLS MINE.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or DEMAND AGAINST this MINE or the adventurers, are hereby required, within one month from the date hereof, to FURNISH me with an account thereof in writing, in order that the same may be investigated, and, if correct, paid; and unless such claims be made, the assets (if any) of the company will be appropriated, and the adventurers will not hold themselves liable for any claim or demand whatsoever after the expiration of the above period of one month.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1857.  
J. H. MURCHISON, Secy.  
117, Bishopsgate-street-within, London.

**WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
THE ABOVE MINE, in the parish of Wharfedale, Devon, together with ALL the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising a WATER-WHEEL, 15 ft. in diameter and 7 ft. breast; first-class 6-headed stamper; balance-bob; travelling-bob; shaft-bob; line of (flat-rods) (about 35 fms.) of 1/2 in. crown iron, with pulleys, complete; piece of 6 in. main rod; 200 fms. tram iron, 3/4 by 3/4; 35 fms. whip-rod; 14 fms. 1/2 chain; 3 whip-kibbles; 7 spare stamper lifters; wood floors, &c.; about 7 or 8 cwt. of cast-steel borers; about 2 1/2 cwt. of powder; and sundry other articles, for which see catalogues.  
The above mine adjoins the celebrated Sortridge Consols Mine on the west, the discovery just made in the 40 west, which is looked upon as affecting most favourably the West Sortridge sets, and adjoins Wheal Franco, which has also made good returns, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of North Wheal Robert, now making large returns.  
The present adventurers have expended a considerable sum in laying open the lodes, and several hundred pounds worth of tin ore have been sold, but a number of the shareholders not paying their calls obliges the company to offer this promising mine, with the machine, &c. Many of the present shareholders have been desirous of joining a new company, as they believe that with a small additional expenditure important discoveries will be made.  
Every information, orders to inspect, and catalogues, may be obtained of J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street-within, London.

**FOR SALE, an excellent ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE, 22 and 14 in. cylinder (Wolf's Combined), 4 ft. stroke in the outer cylinder, cast-iron frame and cylinder for condensing, cast-iron frame and stand for bob, 5y-wheel 7 tons, and boiler 10 tons, with a cage for hauling attached.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 117, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C., London; or to Captain GIFFARD, Wheal Crobar, near Tavistock, where the engine can be seen.**

**FOR PRIVATE SALE, LAND IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**  
Township of Victoria; 3 1/2 town acres, 5 suburban acres, and 30 rural acres, having the river Light running through, and the public road passing by. Title being Government sale in 1835, and the Deed thereof in London.—Apply, by letter, to "W." care of Mr. Roberts, 7, Old Jewry, City.

**FOR SALE, ONE 2-TONS FORGE HAMMER, nearly new, with cam, cam shaft, driving wheels, anvil, block, &c.; price £30.—Apply at PRINCELYN IRONWORKS, Manchester.**

**STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 8, 12, and 20-horse power.**  
Strong made, and, being horizontal, do not require expensive foundations or buildings. All, including governors and pumps, fixed on the bed; main coupling, connecting rod, crank shaft, and valve motion, &c., of wrought-iron.—A. ALLEN, Ellis, Clowes-street, Chapel-street, Salford, Manchester.

**STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES.**  
SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING; size from 3/4 to 12 in. diameter, and from 4 to 18 in. stroke; by JOHN CAMERON. Used for feeding boilers, raising water (for reservoirs, tanks, irrigation, &c.), turning power, or as a steam fire engine. Works, Egerton-street, Halmes, Manchester.

**MINERALS ON LOCH FINE SHORES.—TO LET,**  
an extensive DEPOSIT OF IRON ORES (Hematite, Spathose), RED and BROWN OXIDES. These ores have been laid open by a mountain torrent, and are in masses 15 to 40 ft. thick, and opened up for 300 to 400 yards on the surface. They are of excellent quality, and only 500 yards from the shore down hill. Freight to Glasgow, 2s. 6d. a ton.  
Also, TO LET, a large COPPER DEPOSIT (Green and Yellow Carbonate), displaying large masses of green copper stone and black, likewise sulphate of lead (7 ft. thick), lead, and zinc.—Apply to W. FOLLOWS, of Erise, near Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyshire.

**VALUABLE ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET,** under the farms called Lladrog Mawr, Lladrog Fach, Ty Cael, Branwithan, Ceidrin, and Wern, the following valuable SEAMS OF COAL, or some of them may be worked under these properties:—The SEAM FYNON, the DRAP, GARGOL, GREEN, BIG SEAM, YARD, and Two Feet Seam, varying from 3 to 9 ft. thick. The situation of these farms with reference to the Gwendraeth Canal and the fourth Wales Railway, afford an easy communication to the ports of Pembrey and Kidwelly, as well as to the interior of England.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WATTS, BAUGHMAN, and WATTS, solicitors, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W., London; Mr. GEORGE GOODE, Carmarthen; Mr. W. P. STRUTT, C.E., Swansea.

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THE MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Share.	Mines	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5129	Alfred Consols (cop.), Fallowley [S.E.]	31. 11s. 10d.	517	17 17%	£17 5 0	£0 12-0 June 2, 1857.
1824	Baller-vidden (tin), St. Just	11s.	4		12 5 0	0 0-0 Jan. 1, 1854.
4900	B. & J. United (copper), Tavistock	6s. 6d.	8		8 5 0	0 7-0 May 20, 1857.
4241	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20%	100	90 95	18 0 0	3 0-0 May 29, 1857.
1	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91%	270	265 270	405 5 0	7 0-0 June 7, 1857.
100	Brightdale and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	30	66		8 0 0	3 0-0 Apr. 30, 1856.
101	Bryntal Hall (lead), Flint	30	80	60 80	12 0 0	5 0-0 July 31, 1856.
10000	Brynafall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7%	2	1 1%	0 0 0	0 5-0 July 31, 1856.
10000	Bushick Consols (tin), Ferran	2%	1		0 10 0	0 0-0 Mar. 28, 1857.
6000	Bushick (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3			0 2 6	0 3-0 July 30, 1856.
1009	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	65	60 65	225 10 0	2 0-0 May 22, 1857.
20418	Carnarvon (tin), St. Just	4%	8%	7% 8%	0 15 0	0 3-0 June 18, 1856.
2009	Cefn Cwfn Brynny (lead), Cardiganshire	3%	55		3 0 0	3 0-0 Sept. 4, 1855.
226	Collacomb (copper), Illogan	5	25	23 85	2 10 0	0 10-0 July 30, 1857.
226	Cornudorow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20	125 130	130 140	85 0 0	2 0-0 June 10, 1857.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	%	2		0 0 9	0 0-0 Feb. 28, 1856.
125	Cwmtythir (lead), Cardiganshire	60	140	150	80 0 0	5 0-0 June 25, 1857.
209	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300	130	150	122 0 0	10 0-0 June 25, 1857.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1	440	430 440	568 0 0	12 0-0 May 22, 1857.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Galva	33	35	25 27%	16 7 6	1 10-0 Mar. 3, 1857.
175	Doleath (copper, tin), Camborne	25%	310	300 320	927 0 0	7 0-0 June 9, 1857.
12345	Drake Wells (tin, copper), Calstock	31. 1%	2%	2% 2%	0 1 6	0 0-0 May 8, 1857.
200	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	33	100	100 110	2 0 0	3 0-0 July 18, 1857.
200	East Falmouth (lead)	33	100	100 110	2 0 0	3 0-0 July 18, 1857.
123	East Falmouth (tin, copper), St. Ives	24%	340		267 10 0	7 10-0 June 29, 1857.
1024	East Wales Margate (tin, copper)	6%	9	9 10	0 3 0	0 0-0 Jan. 11, 1854.
3789	Exmouth (silver-lead)	42. 14%	8		2 17 6	0 3-0 June 30, 1857.
1400	Eyan Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	3	60	57 59	13 13 4	1 0-0 July 9, 1857.
4040	Fowey Consols (copper), Tynardreath	4	7	7	41 4 3	0 0-0 Feb. 17, 1857.
4440	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3%	2%	2%	1 0 6	0 3-0 June 5, 1853.
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	11		2%	22 0 0	0 0-0 Sept. 5, 1850.
1024	Gouanema (copper), St. Cleer	13%	17%	15	0 7 6	0 7-0 Dec. 21, 1852.
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	100%	95	90 95	4 0 0	3 0-0 July 7, 1857.
8000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	2%	10%	16 16%	0 6 6	0 4-0 April 21, 1857.
3659	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	7	4	2% 4%	0 5 0	0 5-0 June 30, 1855.
1111	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	140		221 10 0	7 10-0 Feb. 27, 1857.
1024	Herodston (lead), near Liskeard	3%	7%	7% 8	3 12 6	0 7-0 Apr. 18, 1854.
8000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3%	2%	2% 2%	2 16 0	0 0-0 Nov. 18, 1854.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Ripperary	11	8%		4 2 6	0 0-0 Jan. 28, 1857.
2300	Ile of Man (Limited)	25	43		53 17 3	1 0-0 June 25, 1857.
70	Jamies (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31. 13s. 6d.			380 0 0	5 0-0 Mar. 10, 1851.
20	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1420 0 0	30 0-0 June 30, 1857.
100	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2%	85	80 85	1062 0 0	0 0-0 May 12, 1857.
5000	Levens Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	31. 13s. 11d.	3%	3%	0 10 0	0 10-0 May 4, 1857.
4000	Llarnedd (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15%	130	130	336 0 0	0 0-0 June 4, 1857.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	42. 10s. 6d.	3	2% 3	0 8 6	0 0-0 Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hill (copper), Somerset	1	3%	1% 1%	0 3 0	0 3-0 May 29, 1857.
5000	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	3%	1%	1%	1 11 0	0 2-0 June 22, 1853.
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15%	15% 2%	12 15 6	0 10-0 June 2, 1857.
5000	Nantios and Penrhil, Limited (2% shares)	1%	1%	1%	0 1 6	0 1-0 Apr. 30, 1855.
7500	Nantlle Vale (alate), Llanllyn	1	1		0 3 0	0 13-Nov. 29, 1854.
6400	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	2s.	1%	1 1%	0 2 0	0 1-0 May 21, 1856.
400	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	35		48 0 0	1 0-0 Oct. 17, 1856.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	332. 2s. 10d.	70	60 70	324 0 0	2 0-0 Dec. 26, 1854.
140	North Roekear (copper), Camborne	10	110	105 110	249 10 0	4 0-0 Sept. 26, 1853.
1000	North Wheal Bassett (cop., tin), Illo. [S.E.]	nil.	13	11 12	13 3 0	0 10-0 June 17, 1857.
4900	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1%	21	20 21	29 14 0	1 10-0 June 30, 1857.
800	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7%		2%	4 10 0	0 10-0 Apr. 13, 1852.
1000	Phibbs (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100		2%	224 0 0	20 0-0 May 4, 1857.
1000	Pobberre (tin, cop.), Gwennap	15	270		224 0 0	20 0-0 May 4, 1857.
300	Providance Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	201. 13s. 3d.	75	75 80	62 4 6	5 0-0 May 20, 1857.
2300	Rhowyddol and Bachelland (lead)	11	13	12% 12%	0 7 0	0 3-0 June 18, 1856.
12	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwennap	12	32%	30 31	32 10 0	1 10-0 June 8, 1857.
131000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	6s.	1%	2% 2 d.	0 10 0	2 6-0 July 27, 1857.
226	South Cardigan (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2%	340	330 340 d	474 0 0	8 0-0 July 25, 1857.
126	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	285	285	60 0 0	20 0-0 June 18, 1855.
226	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	140	125 135	80 0 0	3 0-0 July 22, 1857.
490	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	184. 18s. 9d.	285	275 285	261 8 0	8 0-0 June 6, 1857.
1024	Spearms Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	4%		8 8 6	0 2-0 Dec. 10, 1853.
250	Spearms Moor (copper), St. Just	231. 7s. 8d.	15		4 5 0	0 10-0 June 18, 1856.
979	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	51. 14s. 1d.	5	4 4%	0 17 6	0 7-0 April 1, 1852.
2000	St. Just United (tin and copper)	2	1%	1%	0 6 6	0 7-0 May 1, 1857.
91	St. Just Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	180	180	910 0 0	7 0-0 May 19, 1857.
6000	Tamar Consols (all-lead), Beaulaton [S.E.]	4%	1%	1% 1%	4 13 6	0 2-0 Feb. 7, 1856.
2000	Tinroth (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9		3%	8 3 6	0 3-0 April 13, 1857.
2048	Trehana (silver-lead), Menheniot	9	%	%	8 11 3	0 5-0 Dec. 29, 1854.
572	Trifon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11%	20	20%	1 13 0	1 0-0 Feb. 21, 1854.
95	Trevaean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	33%	65	55 65	467 15 0	5 0-0 June 4, 1855.
120	Trithellian (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15%	30	18 20	403 13 6	2 10-0 Apr. 29, 1851.
4000	Tretho (copper, tin), Bodmin	12s.	3	3	0 5 0	0 3-0 July 9, 1856.
4006	Trewella (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3	2% 3%	1 12 0	0 3-0 April 2, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	50	50	55 0 0	5 0-0 Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	49	175	175	61 5 0	3 0-0 Feb. 12, 1856.
30000	Ure of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	%	%	% %	0 3 9	0 6-0 June 12, 1857.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	231. 7s. 8d.	45	45	1 0 0	1 0-0 June 23, 1857.
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1%	29	27 28	11 12 0	0 15-0 July 20, 1857.
250	West Cardigan (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	135	130 135	281 5 0	3 0-0 May 30, 1857.
528	West Madwal (copper), Gwennap	410 7	13	77 80	22 0 0	2 0-0 July 2, 1857.
1024	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	31. 11s. 7d.	810	810	77 10 0	10 0-0 April 8, 1857.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	3%	810	800 310	77 10 0	8 0-0 June 16, 1857.
1328	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	8	4		6 10 0	0 10-0 Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheal Bai (tin), St. Just	6	8		2 0 0	1 0-0 Nov. 14, 1855.
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	3%	330	220 230	455 10 0	8 0-0 June 2, 1857.
250	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5	310	300 310	835 0 0	7 15-0 July 21, 1857.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Ferranunthoe	3%	4	5	1 10 0	0 10-0 Sept. 9, 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap		450	250	39 0 0	6 0-0 May 6, 1857.
1000	Wheal Porteus, Bodmin	nil.	%	%	0 2 4	0 6-0 Jan. 14, 1856.
1328	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20	95		337 0 0	0 0-0 May 4, 1856.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	20	3%	%	0 2 0	0 2-0 Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kes.	4%	30	30	7 0 0	1 10-0 June 12, 1857.
8000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4%	5%	4%	0 6 0	0 3-0 Mar. 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	51 7 3	20	20 31	5 0 0	1 0-0 June 17, 1857.
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	18		31 0 0	1 0-0 Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19%	67%	67% 72%	78 0 0	5 0-0 May 26, 1857.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	8	48	48 50	27 17 6	2 5-0 June 9, 1857.
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	300	215 13 0	9 0-0 May 15, 1857.
198	Wheal South (tin), Uny Lelant	31%	25	35 40	40 10 0	3 0-0 Jan. 14, 1856.
198	Wheal South (tin), Uny Lelant	10%	15	15 20	28 10 0	3 0-0 June 7, 1857.
1040	Wheal Tremayne (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4%	3	25 26 d	10 2 6	1 0-0 July 27, 1854.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwennap	10%	5		0 2 6	0 7-0 Jan. 11, 1857.
4006	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	11. 9s.	6%	5% 6	2 10 0	0 4-0 June 16, 1857.
6000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	29	33, 33	27 5 6	1 0-0 July 9, 1857.

8000	Altan Mining Company (copper), Norway [S.E.].....	2		3		4	5	0	15	0	-Nov. 31, 1853.			
10000	Brasilian Imperial (gold), Brazil [S.E.].....	26		1%		1%	3		24	17	0	10	0	-Dec. 13, 1834.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia.....	5		110		114		180	0	0	0	0	0	-Mar. 5, 1857.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.].....	40				44	40 x d	84	12	0	0	0	0	-Feb. 19, 1857.
10000	Copapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.].....	16		14		11	13	5	13	0	0	0	0	-Sept. 1, 1857.
30000	Gentle Mining Co., Mexico [S.E.].....	10		10		10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	-June 26, 1856.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ahco, Spain [S.E.].....	3		7%		10%		4	5	6	0	0	0	-June 25, 1857.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.].....	1%		1%		1%		0	4	3	0	1	0	-Sept. 3, 1856.
109845	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.].....	1		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-Jan. 29, 1857.
35000	Feminalur Mining Company (Limited).....	10		8		8		0	2	6	0	2	6	-Sept. 29, 1855.
20000	Pontauband (silver-lead), France [S.E.].....	20		8		5	7	1	0	1	0	1	0	-June 26, 1855.
7000	Rio Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.].....	10		4		2%	4%	4	0	0	0	0	0	-July 1, 1856.
104000	San Fernando (copper), Cuba [S.E.].....	18		4		2%	4%	4	0	1	0	0	0	-June 30, 1854.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av. ....	38		3%		3%	3%	1	16	0	0	0	0	-Feb. 14, 1853.
30000	Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.].....	10		3		2	3%	6	15	0	0	7	6	-Dec. 12, 1855.
81678	North British Australasian [S.E.].....	1		0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-Apr. 17, 1855.

Shares.							Paid. Last Price. Present.							Shares.							Paid. Last Price. Present.								
20000	Australian (S.E.)	7	—	%	—	%	—	40000	London and Virginia	1	—	—	—	%	—	%	—	80000	New Granada (S.E.)	1	—	—	—	%	—	%	—	%	—
20000	Chancellorville Freehold	1	—	5s.	6d.	—	—	80000	New Granada (S.E.)	1	—	—	—	%	—	%	—	10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	1	—	—	—	%	—	%	—	%	
20040	Colorado Mining Company	51	—	%	—	4s	1s 6d	10000	Nouveau Monde (S.E.)	1	—	—	—	%	—	%	—	10000	Port Phillip	1	—	—	—	%	—	%	—	%	
350000	Copper Mining Company	51	—	%	—	2s	2s 2s	1	10000	Port Phillip	1	—	—	—	%	—	%	—	6000	Rosie and Co.	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	10	
12000	Ditto, Pref., 7 per cent. (S.E.)	23	—	%	—	2s	2s	7	6000	Rosie and Co.	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	47785	Strathalbyn (Limited)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25000	Fortuna	2	—	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7830	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35425	Wahl Jamaica (copper)	14s.	—	14s.	—	14s.	—	14s.	—	14s.		
20000	Iberian, Limited (all-ld.), Spain	1	—	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	75000	Wildberg (all-lead, copper)	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3000	Kingslight Min. Ass., Germany	4	—	1s.	—	—	—	—	—		
20000	Liberty, Virginia	1	—	—	—	—	—																						
3000	Kingslight Min. Ass., Germany	4	—	1s.	—	—	—																						

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000 Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan. 12s.	12s.	11s.	11 1/2
10000 Arundel (cop.), near Ashburton 11 10.	11 10.	—	—
50000 Anson Cons. (tin), Uye Yalatani 4s.	4s.	4s.	3 1/2
40000 Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare.....	5 1/2	3 1/2	—
— Barf (lead), Uye Yalatani.....	1 1/2	—	3 1/2
60000 Basset Grass United (cop.), Ken 14s.	14s.	—	—
4000 Bedford Consols (copper).....	10 10.	1 1/2	—
2300 Benderg (Limited).....	1	1	1
250 Berriow Consols.....	51 16.	10	1
50000 Belling Well (cop.), Gwithian 3s.	3	1 1/2	2 1/2
50000 Berrisford (copper).....	51 17 6.	—	—
11500 Briford Consols.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	1
4000 Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh.....	3 1/2	1	—
2000 Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead).....	3 1/2	1	—
60000 Buckland Consols (copper).....	—	—	—
6400 Buller and Bertha.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
1300 Buller and Bertha (copper).....	21 17.	13	1 1/2
812 Butterdon (silver-lead).....	56 16.	2 1/2	2 1/2
10000 Cae-Cymor, Cae-Cymor.....	10s. 6d.	—	—
6000 Calcut Hall (lead) Limited.....	—	—	—
40000 Calstock Consols (copper).....	5	3 1/2	3 1/2
2115 Calstock United (tin and cop.).....	56 2	—	—
1000 Camborne Consols.....	13	12	13
920 Camborne Veau & Wh. Frances & T 12 1/2.	12 1/2.	9	9
10000 Camborne Consols, St. Gler.....	11	6 1/2	7 1/2
416 Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn 21 7 1/2.	21 7 1/2.	15	15 1/2
30000 Carnarvon United.....	—	—	—

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Pross.
5060 Carnearw (lead, op.), Mawgan	2 ½	...	...
7860 Carrack Downs United, St. Ives.	1	...	...
1000 Carnarvon and Penryn Consol.	2	5	4 ½ 3
4400 Carverth United, St. Austell	2 ½	...	...
12000 Catherine and Jane Consols.	1 ½	11s.	11s. 12
6000 Cefn Gwyn (sl.-id.), Cardigan.	1	...	...
6000 Chioilaon Consols (copper)	2s.	1	...
1024 Clifflah & Wentworth (tin, ep.)	£21 15 6	6	5 6
5000 Clowance Wood, Crowan.	8s.	4	...
3400 Coed Mawr Pool (sl.), Llansrwt.	5	...	...
2450 Cook's Kitchen, Illogan.	£15 8 9	...	...
136 Copper Hill (copper), Llanidlo.	3	180	170 15
1055 Cradock Moor (cop.), St. Cleer.	8	42 ½	45
3000 Cwm Erdd (lead) Cardigan.	8	13	...
0000 Cwm Sebon (Limited)	£2 6 6	1	1 ½ 1
6000 Dain Mine (lead), N. Stafford.	1	4	...
2440 Daihrweh (ep. & id.), Rhydyer	2 ½	...	...
1000 Daren (sl.-lead), Cardigan.	6	5	4 ½ 5
3907 Devon & Cornwall United (ep.)	£4 6 3	7 ½	...
4006 Devon and Courtenay (copper)	1 16s.	...	...
4006 Devon Burra Burra (copper)	1 18s.	...	...
4006 Devon Wheel Ballo.	£1 18s.	1	...
4315 Duke of Cornwall, Looe (sl.-id.)	£6 0 4	3 ½	3 ½
300 Dyfnegwern (lead), Wales.	£11 11 6	13s.	13 13 1
326 Eglwrook, Llanphangar, Card.	40	20	18 20
4095 East Allred Consols	£1 6 6	3	3 ½ 4
85 East Balafriden, Barmored.	15	15	40

Share.	Field.	Last Price.	Prize	Share.	Field.	Last Price.	Prize
1024 East Buller (copper), Redruth.	12	1 1/2	1 1/2	5000	Rheidol United Mine	1 1/2	1 1/2
6144 East Carson (copper)	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom United	2 1/2	2 1/2
6000 East Cornwall Cons. (tin & sp.)	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	1094	Rosewarne and Herland United	2 1/2	2 1/2
2200 East Fowey Consols	1	3	1	4008	Rosewarne Consols	2 1/2	2 1/2
3400 East Froznoch	16s. 6d.	—	—	8000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1 1/2	1 1/2
4096 East Gwennan (copper)	1s. 3d.	—	—	6040	Severn (lead, copper)	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000 E. Gunislake & S. Boff. (cop.)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5340	Silver Brook, Ashburton	2 1/2	2 1/2
6000 East Hender (copper), Crowan	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1034	Silver Valley, Cran	2 1/2	2 1/2
6000 East Klid Hill (tin)	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	4000	Sithney Whal Buller (tin)	2 1/2	2 1/2
4096 East Providence (tin), Gwyn. Isl.	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12600	Sortridge & Badford, Tavistock	12s. 10d.	12s. 10d.
5000 E. Rosewarne (copper), Gwyn.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	600	South Bog (lead), Salop	10	10
1000 East St. Gwynne (tin), Crowan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6400	South Buller and W. Penstruthal	2 1/2	2 1/2
12600 East Sortridge	3s.	—	—	6000	South Carn Brae (cop.) [S.E.]	2 1/2	2 1/2
9000 East Tamar (all-ld.), Beerferris	23 1/2	10s. 11s.	—	6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camb.	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth.	24	55	50 55	3502	South Crover (copper)	23 1/2	23 1/2
1000 East Trevaun (copper)	23 17 10	6	6 1/2	6000	South Cudra	11s.	11s.
119 East Wheel Agar	67	—	10	31000	South Devon Consols	—	—
6000 East Wheel Clifford (cop.), Kes	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	356	South Gwenn, St. Cleer	25	25
10000 East Wheel Robert (copper)	—	—	—	3000	South Gwenn and R. Penstruthal	5	5
1033 East Wheel Rose (silver-lead)	34 1/2	9	9 1/2	—	South Herland and Relistal	1	1
4000 East Wheel Russell, Tavistock	24 8 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	6000	South Hingston (tin), Calstock	2s.	2s.
5000 East Wheel (lead)	2s. 6d.	1 1/2	1 1/2	6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	—	—
613 Fox (copper), Illogan	8	4	4	1024	South Providence (tin), Sithney	23 7	23 7
5000 Fox & Alvenny (t. & c.), Limit.	5	3	3	1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	21 10 10	21 10 10
5000 Frank Mill, Devon	23 4	4	3 1/2	1024	So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	24 15 9	24 15 9
5000 Galt-y-Phrit-tyhedyn (Limited)	3	3	3	—	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	10	10
5000 Garreg (lead), Plin.	23 13 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	6000	South West Wrey	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
4000 Gawn (copper), Tavistock	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	320	St. Austell Consols	2 1/2	2 1/2
6000 Gellirheirion (all-ld.), Carn	56 16 6	—	—	920	Stray Park	2 1/2	2 1/2
1024 Gilmar (tin, St. Erth)	—	—	—	1400	Swanpool, Budock	21 13 3	21 13 3
4096 Great Caradon (copper and tin)	—	—	—	2900	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	5 1/2	5 1/2
30000 Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	—	—	—	4400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	11 6	11 6
4000 Great Dogwa	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1000	Toladden Consols, Liskeard	10	10
4000 Great Hervea United	21 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6000	Tolvadern, Marazion	—	—
13864 Great Onslow Cons. Camel	1	—	—	1024	Trebarhav, Perranuthnoe	23 8	23 8
1024 Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Cleminad	34	—	—	5000	Trebruggert Crown (Limited)	8	8
12000 Great Sortridge, Whitechur	2s. 6d.	—	—	6000	Tregadock (lead), St. Erth	24 8 6	24 8 6
14000 Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	—	—	5000	Trevelchew (tin, cop.), St. Erth	24 8 6	24 8 6
5120 Great Wheel Alfred (S.E.)	21 2 5	8	8 1/2	2048	Trevelyan (tin, cop.)	—	—
5120 Great Wheel Baderna (tin)	23 10 10	—	—	5000	Trevelyan & Tremeseher Un.	23 13 6	23 13 6
6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cop. & tin), Kenwyn	6	7	6 1/2	6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	2s.	2s.
1024 Great Wheel Fortune, Breage	24 13 1	—	—	1024	Trevone, Crowan, Cornwall	6	6
3000 Gwinnar Consols (copper), Llan	7s. 6d.	—	—	6400	Trevone, Crowan, Cornwall	6	6
6000 Gwinnar Park Cons. Llan	7s. 6d.	—	—	6400	Trevone, Crowan, Cornwall	6	6
512 Halmaning and Croft Gethal	104 1/2	2	2	10000	Tyn-y-berth (all-ld.), St. Erth	1 1/2	1 1/2
8192 Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	1 1/2	—	—	6000	Virtuous Lady and	—	—

Nom. cap. Share. Bus. done.			Nom. cap. Share. Bus. done.		
Ballymore Copper .....	£3000	£3	Liwaymales Mining .....	£13800	£10
Berehaven .....	3000	1	Loughisa Slate, Tipperary (1l. 5s. pd.)	10000	2
Bog Mining .....	30000	£1 10.	Low Furness Iron and Steel .....	60000	10
Bog and Copper .....	75000	1 1/2	Macphillyn Park Copper .....	2000	1 1/2
Breakburne Iron and Coal .....	60000	30	Manchester and Festing Slate and Slab .....	13200	10
Bristol and Forest of Dean .....	23000	1	Marys Conals Silver-Lead .....	30000	1
Broadmoor .....	30000	28	Merrell Mining .....	5250	3
Broudford .....	8000	4	Millom Mining .....	6000	1
Brynglas Silver-Lead .....	5000	£1 10.	Mount Gabriel Mineral .....	10000	10
Bute Merthyr Steam Coal .....	30000	2	Newfield .....	50000	1
Californian Consolidated Quarts .....	17000	25	New Holtsappel Mining .....	5000	1
Cambrian Slate .....	6000	1	North Staffordshire Coal and Iron .....	20000	100
Cardigan South Bog Mining .....	6000	1	Okehampton .....	10000	10
Castell Lead Mining .....	8000	1	Old Park Iron Company .....	20000	5
Chesewring Granite .....	9000	300	Oom's Hill .....	20000	10
Chirk Castle .....	16000	250	Paragon and Fawcett .....	16000	80
Clara Silver-Lead (2l. 5s. 6d. paid) .....	8000	4	Pearwood Colliery .....	25000	10
Clew Bay .....	12500	10	Pen-y-Bihaw Colliery .....	2500	1
College Mines, Ireland (2s. paid) .....	24000	5s.	Poll yr Engine Colliery .....	50000	1
Cornwall Great Consolidated Lead, &c. .....	5000	1	Quartz Reduction .....	500	10
Dolwen Lead .....	75000	1	Redhill Mining .....	5000	10
Dun Mountain Copper .....	4098	3	Rhodydd Slate Company .....	10000	2
East Goldscope Mining .....	130000	10	Ritton Castle Mining (1l. 5s. pd.) .....	60000	25
East Indian Coal .....	10200	10	Rotherham and Company Coal .....	10000	10
Esquair Lee Mining .....	50000	10	Rusden Coal Company .....	15000	1
Eshall Coal .....	350000	10	Rusden Colliery (5s. paid) .....	7000	10
Forest of Dean and South Wales Iron .....	35000	1	Shrewsbury and Shropshire Coal .....	1000	5
Fort Bowen, New .....	5000	1	Shropshire Blackwood .....	4000	100
Garnett and Mossley Gold Mining .....	5000	5	Smitterville Head Lead .....	15000	£3 10.
Great Barrier Reef, Harb. & M. .....	50000	5	South-West of Ireland Mining .....	8000	100
Great Brandon Slate .....	12000	1	Staffordshire Iron Ore .....	7000	1
Great Northern Mining .....	12000	1	Stradale .....	20000	1
Great Welsh Union Slate .....	250000	5	Tasman Mining .....	44000	10
Hennock Black Ore .....	800	10s.	Telargoch Mining .....	25000	5
Hopton Wood Stone .....	18000	60	Taliesin Silver-Lead .....	10000	5
Island of Anglesea Coal and Coke .....	50000	5	Welsh Potent Lead and Copper .....	4000	10s.
Levant Mineral .....	50000	2	Wharfedale Mining .....	20000	10
Little Down and Ebbw Rock .....	15000	10	Whitby Iron .....	25000	500
Liverpool and Fawcett Slate .....	20000	100	Workington Hematite Iron Company .....	100000	1
Llanidloes Slate and Slab .....	30000	5	Worthing .....		
Llanwrnog United Mining .....	30000	5			

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.					MISCELLANEOUS.				
Shares.	Paid.	Clos.	Fr.	Bus. Do. &c.	Shares.	Paid.	Clos.	Fr.	Bus. Do. &c.
22500 Australasia .....	40	89	91	90%	20000 Crystal Palace .....	5	13	14	1
3000 City .....	50	64	68	65	60000 Eastern Steel .....	18%	10	11	1
20000 Colonial .....	25	28	29	29	70000 Electric Telegraph .....	100	10	11	1
25000 Commercial of London .....	20	22	23	23	70000 English and Australian Cop. ..	11	6	6	1
32200 India, Australia, and China ..	6	4%	5	4% 4%	50000 General Sir John's Steam ..	11	3	3	1
6700 London .....	50	49	51	50%	20000 London General Omnibus ..	4	3	3	1
20000 London and County .....	30	10	10	30%	40000 National Discount .....	5	3	3	1
60000 London Joint-Stock .....	20	47	47	47%	50000 National Patent Steam Fuel ..	1	1	1	1
60000 London and Westminster ..	20	47	49	48	25000 North of Europe Steam .....	37%	1	1	1
20000 New South Wales .....	20	35	38	38	50000 Oriental Gas .....	1	1	1	1
33873 Oriental Bank Corporation ..	25	35	38	38	12000 Peel River Land and Mining ..	50	68	70	1
20000 Provincial of Ireland .....	25	32	34	33	30000 Penin. and Oriental Steam ..	80	34	35	1
12000 South Australia .....	25	32	34	33	14840 Royal Mail Steam .....	80	34	35	1
60000 Union of London .....	10	39	41	38	14200 South Australian Land .....	25	34	35	1
3000 Unity Mutual .....	50	39	41	38	100000 Scottish Australian Invest. ..	1	13	13	1

\* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Print RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 25, FLEET STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—August 1, 1837.